

identity

Magazine of the British National Party

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We've Always Been Here

**Nick Griffin explains why
this is our land**

This Month

**Building an alternative
media network
through the internet**

**What happens when
free trade ends**



News

Child-porn Perv was Lib Dem Campaigner

Karl Lindon, 26, was jailed for three years last month after police found 25,000 indecent images of children on his computer. He shared the images with a ring of 47 online paedophiles. He campaigned as a Lib Dem candidate for Southwark council, south London, during 2005 and 2006.

Lindon also campaigned across London as Lib Dem spokesman on gay and lesbian issues. He was also a director of Beyond Ego Ltd that hosts websites, including that of Bermondsey and North Southwark Lib Dem MP Simon Hughes.

Small Firms to Pay for Migrants' English

As part of its plan to enforce the integration of ethnic groups the Government is telling employers to pay for language lessons for immigrant workers who have a poor grasp of English. The Commission on Integration and Cohesion says that such moves to prevent immigrants from being marginalised will help to ease racial tensions and fight "the appeal of extremist ideologies". That's establishment code for the BNP.

It would cost about £600 to send an employee on an 18-week course to study English. Smaller businesses would struggle to pay, employers say.

Stephen Alambritis, a spokesman for the Federation of Small Businesses, said: "This kind of proposal could breed resentment in small businesses as it seems to be encouraging discrimination by giving preferential treatment to immigrant workers."

Teacher Suspended for Accessing BNP Website

Mark Walker, a former RAF weapons technician, has been suspended from Sunnydale Comprehensive in Shildon, County Durham, where he is a technology teacher, for accessing the BNP's website. Mark said: "I was stunned when I was hauled before the head teacher. She said she'd seen someone with my name standing for the BNP and asked if it was me. When I



said it was, they went through my computer records. My suspension is an infringement of my human rights and on my right to freedom of speech. I shouldn't be persecuted for having a certain political view."

Patrick Harrington, the General Secretary of the Solidarity Trade Union, was forthright in his defence of Mark Walker. He said: "Mark is a victim of the new McCarthyism that some are trying to impose on our nation. Inconsistent application of rules is not justice. Mark is being victimised because of his political beliefs. I am personally representing Mark because I believe he is a good teacher just trying to do his job."

Council Immigration Brainwashing Misfires

The Department of Communities Secretary Ruth Kelly has told local councils that they must tackle the "myths" surrounding immigration. This includes using council tax to produce five fact sheets relating to employment, health, housing and travellers.

However, claims on the fact sheets are already being disputed. For example, it says that only 5% of the UK population was born abroad, yet an ONS report this year states that 10% is foreign-born. The sheets also state that there is no evidence that eastern European migrants make higher claims for benefits, but 92,000 successful benefit claims have been made by East Europeans, costing the UK taxpayer £100 million. The standard lie that immigration brings economic benefits (by including American and European financial high-flyers) also appears as 'a fact'. Migrationwatch UK states that the fact sheets are nothing more than propaganda disguised as fact, and it was all being done at the taxpayers' expense.

Immigrants Push Up Birth Rate

Following the release of the latest figures

from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on June 7th, experts - including Prof Danny Dorling, an expert in human geography at Sheffield University - said the birth rate has soared to a 26-year high because of a surge in immigration. The figures revealed that 146,944 children were born last year to mothers who did not come from Britain, accounting for 21.9 % of all births. The ONS figures do not show those children born to second or third generation immigrants. However, it should be noted that women in the West Midlands had the most children in England, with 1.96 children per woman, while the lowest rate was the North East (considerably 'whiter' than the West Midlands) at 1.78 children.

Sir Andrew Green, the chairman of MigrationWatch UK, said: "These fertility figures illustrate the enormous impact of mass migration on the future of our society".

British Army May Turn to Foreign Bullets

Used to coping with inferior equipment in Iraq and Afghanistan, our soldiers may now be forced to use German or French bullets in future. This is not because the German and French soldiers fire so few bullets in anger and have plenty available, but because BAE Systems could shut down its Royal munitions factories unless they can obtain a more lucrative contract from the MoD to cover the investment needed to modernise its factories.

The MoD is concerned that it will be paying more for British bullets, explosives and artillery shells than it would do if it bought them on the open market. It spent £280 million on munitions last year. This, for example, is less than all the UK police authorities spent on court translators' fees.

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Blame it on Blair, says Labour

Like a doomed Hamlet Tony Blair has ended his two-month farewell tour and a born-again Gordon Brown, now well-practiced in his former lost art of smiling, can now expect to be at the helm of *Britannia* for at least two years. The next few months will bring further revelations (not least the Lord Levy cash for honours affair) that will sharpen the view that the country has lost a great showman, but a duplicitous second rate statesman.

The overwhelming mood of the nation is that Blair's departure is welcome. Gordon Brown, and those closing ranks around him (including former Blair acolytes) see this as an opportunity to suggest that the main issues on which Labour has lost public support were all down to Blair's New Labour policies. This includes the doomed Iraq invasion, signing up to a Federal Europe, and the recognition that the multicultural society has failed completely and that the BNP were right all along. The new tone noises being made by Labour politicians and their media supporters on these issues should not fool any nationalist reader for they are but siren songs to mislead the electorate into thinking that a Brownite Labour Party would permanently reject the surrender of our sovereignty to a Federal Europe (see lead item, *Nationalist Notebook*, p.20), or that they would take the minimum step needed of halting further immigration to head off the mounting immigration crisis.

On this latter issue it must be recognised that Labour - whether it is 'New' or 'Old' - is now completely dependent on the votes of immigrants, including those of second and third generation descent, to stay in power. The BNP's proven national average of around 15 per cent of the poll tells them that it cannot rely on a sufficient sector of the white vote to stay in power. Therefore, although it might talk about "understanding people's problems resulting from immigration", in practical terms nothing will be done to control the flood that is altering our inherited British way of life. For Labour to take any effective action would mean haemorrhaging their vote to the Lib-Dems - the party of all things to all men (and women) particularly if they are Afro-Asians.

During ten years of Blair vast sums of taxpayers' money have been poured into the maw of the public services. It has produced an extra 750,000 civil servants (who will mostly vote Labour as a 'thank you'), but Britain still trails much of Europe in healthcare and in educational qualifications, where many of our children still leave school incapable of reading or writing properly - it is no good complaining that East Europeans are stealing their jobs. We have also seen a higher rise in violent crime than most places in Europe.

Although the last decade has seen a shrinkage of our Armed Forces in real terms, Blair has got them into three foreign

wars of no interest to Britain, but of much interest to Blair's desire to go down in history as an international policeman for the world good. He had only been in power for eighteen months when he sided with America to bomb Serbia to destruction as multicultural and multiracial Yugoslavia collapsed in bloodshed. The wars in Iraq, and to a lesser extent Afghanistan, are examples of the most malignant legacy of Blair's rule: the corruption of the machinery of government, with the loss of over 200 British servicemen and women and the crippling of several hundred more.

Friend of Cameron

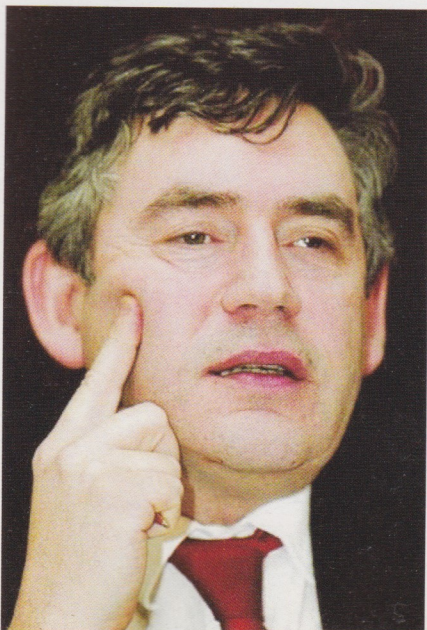
Labour are not the only party that plays with words in order to halt the seepage of its vote. Up until recently the Cameron was happy to be referred to as the 'heir to Blair'. As a former PR man used to dealing with images, smoke and mirrors, and being light on substance, he thought this would give his own peculiar brand of Conservatism some extra appeal. Look at this comment by Peter Osborne, writing in the *Daily Mail* only four months ago on February 10th:

"In private, the Prime Minister also talks quite fondly of Cameron, and so does his inner circle - or what remains of it. The Downing Street head of strategy, Benjamin Wegg-Prosser, is a personal friend of the opposition leader. The admiration is mutual between the Blairites and the Cameron supporters with one Tory MP close to the leader remarking recently that 'many of us would love to serve in a Blair Cabinet'."

In the same article Peter Osborne revealed that there was a 'fascinating' connection between David Cameron and Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner and the architect of New Labour, and that the two had met twice in the past two months, once for a long private meeting in Brussels.

If that rules out the Tories, and the Lib-Dems have ruled themselves out on immigration and a Federal Europe, who else can English, Welsh, Scots or Ulster patriots vote for? The Greens, or the ever-shrinking UKIP? Hardly likely. They had better climb aboard the BNP bus whilst there is room. At least the driver knows where we are going.

John Bean



We've Always Been Here!

» Nick Griffin shows that the argument put forward by the multiculturalists that 'we are a mongrel nation of immigrants' is a lie. Importantly he also reveals that the revolution in DNA studies indicates that the ancestors of some two-thirds of our indigenous population came to these islands at the end of the last Ice Age, and that those of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon ancestry are far fewer than originally thought.

I'm surprised that any intelligent person can still come out with such racist nonsense." Hundreds of thousands of listeners could sense the dropping of the Radio Five Live presenter's jaw. Nick Griffin, from the unspeakable BNP, had just called him a 'racist' on his own programme.

Matthew Bannister's prime-time discomfort was occasioned by his "we're a nation of immigrants" jibe - a propaganda lie beloved of followers of the anti-British multi-cultural establishment. While he was speechless with bewilderment, I explained briefly the facts:

All the evidence of the scientific revolution of DNA studies over the last few years points to the fact that two-thirds of the indigenous people of the British Isles are the direct descendents of the first pioneers who followed the retreating ice sheets at the end of the last glaciation, and the vast majority of the remainder of our ancestors arrived during Neolithic times.

The invasions of Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans which form the backbone of the 'nation of immigrants' story between them contributed little more than a ripple on our genetic pond. Far from being immigrants and 'mongrels' we, the native folk of these islands, are the First People. We are the aborigines here and to deny that is both implicitly and explicitly racist.

The way in which Matthew Bannister rapidly changed the subject showed that this use of the 'racist' label against a BBC liberal is powerful moral and political ju-jitsu. To have cutting edge scientific research vindicating our position is invaluable in itself, but to use it in such a way as to turn the oppositions' own Pavlovian bell-ringing words against them makes it doubly effective.

So it is well worth examining a new and particularly well-researched study: *The Origins of the British - the new prehistory of Britain and Ireland from ice-age hunters to the*

Vikings as revealed by DNA analysis.

Let's start by getting the boring scientific bit out of the way as quickly as possible: The analysis is a combination of studies of mutations in the mitochondrial DNA (that derived exclusively from our female ancestors on our mothers' sides), together with the even more recent study of the male Y-chromosome. The fact that these genes mutate makes it possible to trace and date an ancestral family tree.

This technique, known as phylogeography, is revolutionising our ability to trace where our ancestors came from, and when.

The scientists use genetic marker descriptions comprising of different combinations of letters and numbers. Those trying to popularise their findings about our ancient forebears have taken to giving them posthumous first names which not only start with the right scientific letter but which also often contain an echo of the place in which the particular mutation appears to have arisen.

For example, the -14 subgroup of the R1b gene (which is traced back to the Ice Age 'refuge' of southern France and northern Spain) is given the name Rory, the imaginary identifier for the very real 15,000 to 16,000 year-old male ancestor of some 30% of men today along the west coast of Ireland.

Some of these genetic surveys have been massive. Leeds University geneticist Martin Richards, for example, has worked with no fewer than thirty-seven international collaborators on his study of all the available evidence for migrations in Europe.

The frequent repetition of such genetic codes and their associated name tags does not always make for easy reading, but the central message of *The Origins of the British* is very simple:

"Three-quarters of British ancestors arrived long before the first farmers. This applies in varying proportion to 88% of Irish, 81% of Welsh, 79% of Cornish, 70% of the people of Scotland and its associated islands and 68% (over two-thirds) of the English. These figures dwarf any perception of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon ethnicity based on concepts of more recent, massive invasions. There were later invasions, and less violent immigrations; each left a genetic signal, but no individual event contributed even a tenth of our modern genetic mix."

The summary on the back cover rephrases what it all means from a specifically English angle:

"Two thirds of the English people reveal an unbroken line of genetic descent from south-western Europeans arriving long before the first farmers. Most of the remaining third arrived between 6,000 and 3,000 years ago as part of long-term north-west European trade and immigration, especially from Scandinavia possibly carrying the earliest forms of the English

language."

The story begins when the ice sheets of the last glaciation reached as far south as the Thames valley. Most of

Europe, including the rest of what is now southern England, and large parts of France, were uninhabitable polar desert. At the time of the Last Glacial Maximum - between 22,000 and 17,000 years ago - the already uniquely 'European' peoples who lived in this part of the world before the big freeze had been pushed south into three 'Ice Age refuge' areas: the Ukraine; Italy and the Balkans, and on either side of the Pyrenees in what is now southern France, northern Spain and the Basque country.

As the ice melted, the game-filled grassy plains that replaced it provided happy hunting grounds for our distant ancestors and the period witnessed a huge population explosion. The first settlers reached what is now England, then still attached to the continent, around 15,000 years ago. Their local version of a broader culture is known as Creswellian, after a set of caves at the Creswell Crags in Nottinghamshire. These still contain a wonderful engraved ceiling; stags, bison and bear are among the animals and birds recorded in the living rock by our oldest traceable forebears.

The geneticists have discovered that the first colonisers of any region benefit from what is known as the 'founder effect': "The first colonising gene lines often establish the genetic landscape in a way that long outlives the event. In the British Isles this imprint is still clearly with us."

"As to who and what were the main British ancestors, we can say they were largely Ice Age hunting families from Spain, Portugal and the south of France. The Basque region still preserves the closest genetic image of the Ice Age refuge community. Obviously the Basque refuge area has since received intrusions of its own, particularly from the Mediterranean and North Africa, but these still constitute only a small percentage of that region's

present-day gene pool."

27% of modern British men are descended through their fathers from seven closely related 'Basque refuge' clusters. Together with a similar proportion of our female ancestors, they moved up the Atlantic coast as the ice first melted. Further waves from the same source arrived after the later Younger Dryas 'cold snap' which temporarily slowed down the colonisation of north western Europe about 12,000 years ago.

Today's gene patterns show that some of the pioneers from the south followed the encroaching sea up towards what became the English Channel. Most stuck to the west coast, however, right round the top and down the east coast of Scotland. Landlocked eastern England itself seems to have held little attraction for them.

Meanwhile, however, populations which had taken refuge in the Ukraine and the Balkans had spread through Russia and then Scandinavia, and central and then western Europe. Some crossed the low rolling plain that is now the North Sea, settling in parts of what is now the east coast of England from about 14,000 years ago. While their descendants make up only about 3.3% of our ancestors for Britain as a whole, the figure rises to more than 10% around York and in Norfolk.

Thus the genetic and cultural split between the English and their 'Celtic' neighbours predates by thousands of years the existence of the languages we use nowadays to label the division.

The ensuing Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) saw climate change which led to dense forests spreading over vast areas of Europe. With the consequent decline in opportunities for big game hunting, the greatest density of population tended to be along the coast. Although many settlements have been found along the Atlantic - particularly in Scotland - the best preserved finds have been from Denmark, where bogs have preserved "beautifully fashioned bone fishhooks, carved painted wooden paddles, neatly made wickerwork fish traps, spears,

bows and arrows, ropes, woven textiles and even log-boats."

The period left its mark genetically, with a further 22% of our maternal ancestors arriving from the south, and a very similar figure of 24% for males from the same source. Once again, there is a very clear east/west division, with western coasts far more heavily populated than the still under exploited east, which nevertheless was settled, albeit thinly, by further groups originating both from the Basque and eastern European refuge areas.

ARRIVAL OF FARMING

The Neolithic (New Stone Age) saw the advent of farming. This appears to have spread via two different routes from the Near or even Middle East from around 9,000 years ago. One prong of this advance moved up the Danube and then down the major rivers from the Alps to the North Sea. The other spread along the shores of the Mediterranean and then into Spain and France, bypassing the Basque country and following the path of the earlier settlers up the Atlantic coast.

To what extent the new technology was introduced by new people, or whether the pre-existing population simply adopted new ways has long been a matter of intense debate among archaeologists. In large measure, however, the issue is now settled - the DNA evidence shows that three maternal gene groups of Near Eastern origin contributed about 20% of the extant European mtDNA gene pool, with a lower proportion in England and even less - 13% - in Ireland.

The male picture is not yet as clear, but suggests strongly that many of the Neolithic settlers who crossed the North Sea came from Scandinavia. The human DNA picture is reinforced by studies on ponies, with ancient breeds such as the Shetland now known to have arrived with these northern settlers around 5,000 years ago, and not with the Vikings as used to be thought.

This is where the fallacy of TV



programmes such as *Blood of the Vikings* has now been exposed. Yes, a significant minority of the natives of our islands share blood lines with modern Scandinavians, because Scandinavia too was settled by significant numbers of Stone Age Iberians, and because Scandinavia's ancient eastern European pioneers produced descendants who arrived here in Neolithic times. The links predate the Viking era by thousands of years.

While these new northern arrivals were reinforcing our proto-Scandinavian bloodlines, more newcomers were doing the same for the Iberian ones from the south. One particularly intriguing discovery is of a male gene which originated in the Balkans - where metal working appears to have begun - is widely present in parts of Spain where metal was mined and worked during the Bronze Age, and which is present today in southern Britain at a rate of between 5-10%. Yet in Abergele, a town near the huge Bronze Age copper mines at Ormes Head on the North Wales coast, the figure soars to 33%.

There is also archaeological evidence that trade and elite migrations/invasions strengthened the genetic and cultural links between southern England and central Europe. A group of Bronze Age burials near Stonehenge include the skeleton and grave goods of a high status warrior. About 4,300 years old - the precise date of one of the huge monuments main rebuildings - he was not only buried with Continental style pottery and knives made of Spanish copper, but analysis of his tooth enamel shows that he was born and raised in Central Europe, probably near the Alps.

This picture of elite invasion changing culture without major population replacement is reinforced by the ancient King Lists and sagas of Ireland, which record successive invasions, all from Spain and all before the end of the Bronze Age. Long written off as fanciful semi-fairy tales, these legends are now shown to be borne out by the DNA evidence, but not to have made much change to Ireland's extremely conservative gene pool.

MYTH DEMOLISHED

Parallel to this, recent linguistic studies show that the different branches of the Celtic language family - such as Welsh and Irish Gaelic - divided 3,000 years ago at the latest. This fact alone demolishes the nineteenth century view of the 'Celts' arriving from central Europe shortly before the Roman invasion. It now appears virtually certain that the languages of the Celtic fringe were in fact brought here - together with farming or by a warrior elite - as early as Neolithic times or not later than the Bronze Age.

The 'central European Celtic homeland' idea simply collapses under the weight of DNA and archaeological evidence for

origins down the Atlantic coast. The whole error is easily explained. It goes back to the Greek writer Herodotus, who remarked that the barbarian Celts lived at the source of the Danube. Pretty conclusive stuff, one would think, until reading that he believed that the Danube rose in the Pyrenees!

Right place, wrong river! There is very extensive evidence of pre-Roman Celtic inscriptions in northern Spain and southern France, and none whatsoever in the Danube basin. The La Tene culture of 'typically Celtic' swirling designs and war gear probably *did* spread from central Europe - where archaeologists first rediscovered it in the nineteenth century - to the British Isles. It may have done so through small elite invasions or by trade and cultural adoption, but it most certainly was *not* linked either to large scale migrations or to the spread of the different branches of the Celtic language, which had already been established in our islands for millennia.

The DNA evidence also helps to sort out some hitherto misinterpreted or glossed over classical references to the inhabitants of the islands of Britain, such as the famous descriptions of Strabo and Tacitus of how the peoples of what are now eastern England, Wales and Scotland were very different in appearances and customs even then. The stereotypical differences between the Welsh, English and Scots which have long been thought to date from Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions were already in existence before the Romans arrived.

Tacitus noted that the inhabitants of south east England were closely related to the Belgae, and that "their languages differ little." Yet the accounts of the Roman historians and the evidence of place name

studies prove that the Belgae did not speak a Celtic language like the Gauls of southern and central France; the Belgae not only spoke a West Germanic language but insisted proudly that they were descended from Germans, not from the Celts on their southern border.

Then there is the mirror image of pre-Roman use of coins (widely used in south east England, unknown elsewhere in the island) and post-Roman setting up of Celtic-inscribed memorial stones (widely present in the west and north, unknown in the south east). These facts too help to make a very convincing case for a division between proto-English speakers and proto-Celts in Britain even *before* the coming of the Romans.

ALREADY HERE

The author cites recent archaeological evidence for 'Saxon' settlements in south east England long before the Romans left, and that the famous Forts of the Saxon Shore, which were supposedly built to keep out hordes of Saxon invaders, in fact look more like secure store trading depots with little or no military function. Furthermore, they were being abandoned even before the Romans left - the time they would have been most needed if they were anti-invasion defences. The 'Saxon Shore' it appears increasingly likely, was not named after raiders who later settled it, but after the people who already lived there.



which Bede wrote in his *History of the English People*. But it only accounts for an average of 3.8% of our male ancestors in the British Isles as a whole, rising to 5.5% in England in general and up to 15% in Norfolk, the Fens and the English market towns of the Midlands.

Since the evidence from Dark Age graves is that up to one in three of upper class males in eastern England at the time were Germanic immigrants, the clear inference is that the Angle invasion was primarily an elite warrior invasion rather than a genocidal replacement of those who were here before.

Several hundred years later, the Vikings left a similar genetic trace to the Angles. Norwegian Vikings appear to account for a mere 1% of our genetic stock, and Danish ones for about 4.5%, although the figures rise to 19% in the Norfolk town of Fakenham and 44% on Orkney.

Finally, the Normans - despite transforming our language and establishing a French aristocracy which can still be traced in the surnames in Debreth's Peerage - seem to have done so with perhaps just 20 or 30,000 people, for whom no specific genetic markers can even be found. This proves that tiny elite takeovers can transform culture and language, but genetically the Normans are irrelevant.

EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT

All in all, then, *The Origins of the British* is an extraordinarily important book. Unfortunately most lay readers are likely to find the frequent recounting of essentially very similar facts, figures and gene types tedious in places. This does not, however, detract from the value of this groundbreaking study to the modern ethno-nationalist cause.

The author, Dr. Stephen Oppenheimer, is a professor at Oxford University. In view of the very obviously un-PC facts he places before us, and the equally anti-orthodox conclusions he draws from them, it is no surprise that Dr. Oppenheimer feels the need to throw in a few thoroughly out-of-place PC platitudes.

Having spent the entire book ramming home the revolutionary and heretical (from the point of view of multi-cultural dogma) truth that the English, Scots, Welsh and Irish are the aboriginal First People of our homeland, he then tries to dodge any possibility of being tainted by the Original Sin of 'racism' by mentioning his Jewish ancestry on his father's side and the fact that his children are half Chinese.

None of which, of course, has any relevance to the value of his scientific work. If anything, it strengthens the value of his evidence that the 'mongrel nation of immigrants' tale used so avidly by adherents of the genocidal multi-cultural establishment is a lie.

The Origins of the British reinforces our

moral right to be recognised as the First People of these islands, and to take the necessary steps to preserve the territorial, cultural and genetic uniqueness of our homeland and her native peoples.

It also undermines old unitary British state nationalism which claimed that the native peoples of these islands were from one common stock and should therefore be ruled exclusively from London. While it is sometimes still arguable that such centralised rule is to be preferred for practical reasons, it is now clear that it cannot be justified on the grounds of alleged genetic or cultural similarity.

Rather, our new understanding of the very ancient and very real differences between the English and what is often called the 'Celtic fringe' strongly underpins the BNP's ethno-cultural nationalist proposals for unity in diversity. The overall geo-political situation of our islands in an overcrowded and strife-torn world clearly makes it essential that we have one pan-British government to speak and act for us all on the world stage.

At the same time this understanding of the extraordinarily deep roots of our local particularisms informs our belief in the justice and value of the devolution of locally applicable powers to Dublin, Stormont, Edinburgh and Cardiff - and to the English parliament without which the whole thing is out of balance, grotesquely unfair, fatally flawed and a recipe for conflict.

By demolishing the Anglo-Saxon foundation myth, *The Origins of the British* does not deny the English their identity, it simply roots it in this homeland for many thousands of years extra. There is no reason at all for any English patriot to be offended by finding out that the English are not primarily descended either from Johnny Come Lately Germans nor from their Celtic slaves, but that we've always been here.

To deny this, as the liberals do when they spout their talk of Celts, Romans, Saxons, Vikings, Normans to 'prove' that we are "a nation of immigrants" is to deny the right of the native peoples of our islands to affirm our ancient heritage and possession of this land.

This place made us, and we made it. Those who deny this are the real racists. We - the English, the Scots, the Irish and the Welsh, collectively known as the British - are the First Peoples of our island home. Knowing this we are more entitled than ever to organise and act to preserve our rights, our heritage and our identity against our own treacherous liberal 'elite' and the genocidal level of immigration they promote.

It is not just a matter of taxes or language or culture, it is about ancient genetic identity and the preservation of our unique part of human diversity as well. This land is our land - and we are entitled and determined to keep it that way.

In the words of the authors of another in-depth genetic study published in 2006: "Our analysis appears to favour a history in which Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain considerably before 4 - 6th centuries, possibly as a group of Friesians who moved across 5 10,000 years ago (depending on the time calibration)"

The DNA evidence is supported by linguistic evidence that Old English was not derived from a Dark Age German language from the supposed Saxon homeland, but from an older and heavily Scandinavian-influenced one present even before the Romans. The Saxon invasion and genocide story looks like a propaganda myth invented by the Celtic nationalist and Christian propagandist Gildas.

The Saxons who founded Wessex, Sussex, Middlesex and Essex did exist, and they spoke an early form of English. But while a small number of heavily armed warriors probably did arrive in their 'keels' as Gildas wrote, they did not find, exterminate and replace Celtic-speaking Britons. They may instead have become the new masters of close cousins who had been genetically and linguistically like the Belgae for many centuries. This would, among other things, explain why the inhabitants of modern Belgium are much closer genetically to the inhabitants of England than are the people of Saxony and Frisia, from whom the small number of Saxon invaders would have come.

The Angles, on the other hand, are a different matter. There is clear DNA evidence for the post-Roman invasion from the northern Germany and the southernmost part of Denmark - 'Angeln' - about

Turning Military Defeat into Political Vict

With the departure of Tony Blair and the arrival of Gordon Brown as Prime Minister, New Labour now has the ideal opportunity to edge slowly away from what is seen as its biggest disaster, the invasion and occupation of Iraq. My own view is that the ten years of unrestricted immigration we have seen under New Labour has been a much greater cataclysm for our people, but Iraq, with its relentless tale of sectarianism, terrorism, and subservience to America, has clearly grabbed the media's attention. But, of course, the two are related. Mass immigration and New Labour's military adventures are merely two sides of the same coin.

This is something all British nationalists have to be aware of, especially at this time when we can expect the Brown government to try to duck out of its involvement in this unwinnable war. In the same way that the retreat of the Red Army from Afghanistan in 1989 heralded the collapse of the Soviet system within a couple of years, we have to ensure that the withdrawal of British forces, which have fought with admirable courage in a difficult situation, leads to the complete overthrow and discrediting of the poisonous left wing ideologies of multiracialism and multiculturalism.

Each war has its meaning. For those fighting it, like my father in the Royal Navy and my uncle in the Royal Air Force, World War II was all about standing up to the tyranny and cruelty of Nazi Germany and Imperialist Japan; and although the Axis powers were driven by a perverse form of nationalism, the War was definitely not about fighting to overthrow nationalism *per se*. Indeed, it was only by mobilising British, American, and even Russian nationalism that victory over Germany and Japan was achieved.

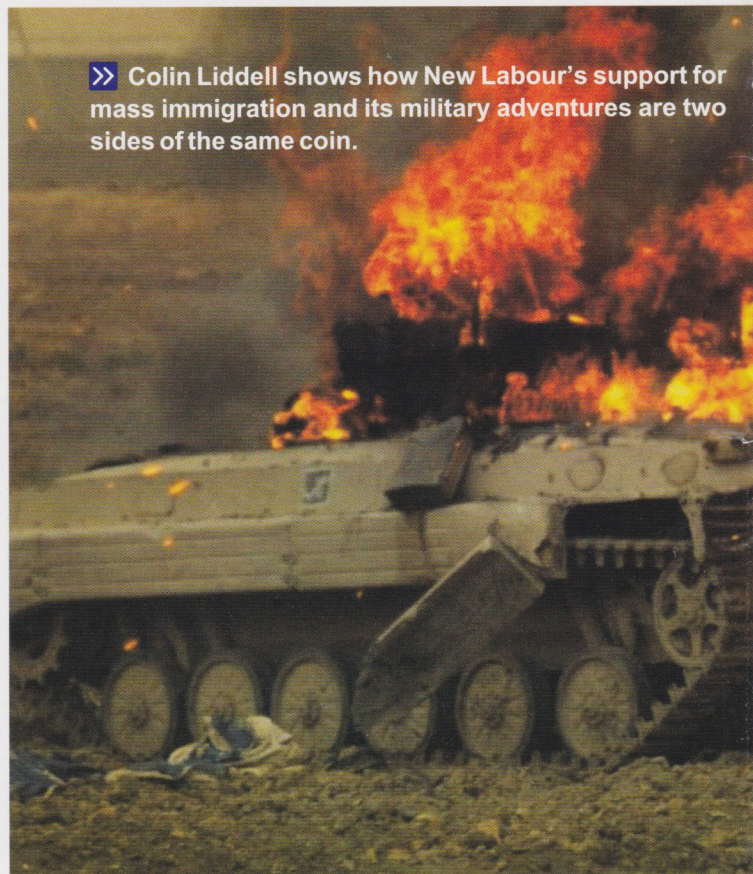
Since the end of that War, however, intellectuals, historians, film makers, and school teachers, all with a left wing bias, have been successful in misrepresenting WWII to make it seem as if it was a war against nationalism and for a multicultural, multiracial globalist world. This was a view that was definitely not shared by the people who actually fought in it and died in it. Partly based on the way this war has been spun, the globalists and multiculturalists have had their moment in the sun as governments around the world, including our own, have tried to implement the idea that race, culture, and religion are an irrelevance.

IN DANGER

In the context of booming mid 20th century America, a country largely made up of different White immigrant groups from Europe, and the old European Economic Community that predated mass Third World immigration, race, culture, and religion almost did seem like an irrelevance. But in the last thirty years, as the pace of immigration has accelerated and with Whites now in danger of being reduced to minorities in America and large parts of Europe, race, culture, and religion have started to matter more than ever before.

What makes this even more apparent are the overseas military adventures undertaken by the Blair government. Since 1997, British forces have been involved in conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Anyone with a

» Colin Liddell shows how New Labour's support for mass immigration and its military adventures are two sides of the same coin.



detailed knowledge of all these countries will immediately spot a pattern. The one thing these countries all share is multiracialism and its inevitable consequences, racial conflict or tyranny.

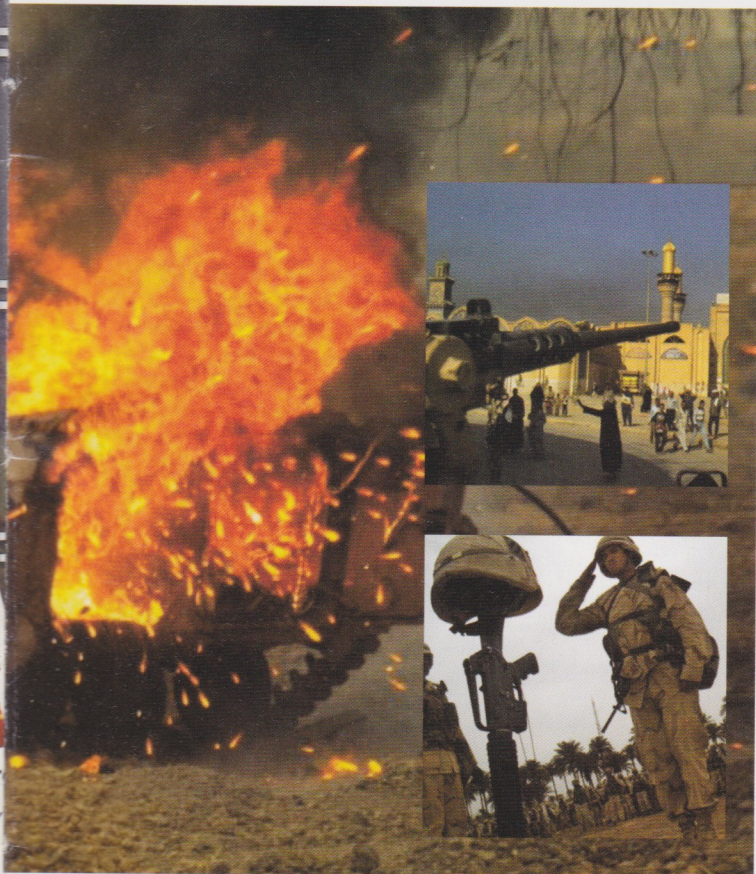
Yugoslavia had at least five ethnic groups and three religious groups. The trouble spots that now involve British forces are Kosovo, where Albanians and Serbs can only be prevented from committing horrendous atrocities against each other by a foreign military presence, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, where the feuds and mutual hatreds of Serbs, Croats, and Muslims have been put on temporary hold by another expensive peace-keeping operation.

With an estimated population of 6.2 million, our former colony of Sierra Leone has about 18 ethnic groups. This was the main factor in the genocidal civil war, involving gangs of desensitised and brutal child soldiers, which prompted Britain's intervention in 1999.

Most of us tend to think that there is a country called Afghanistan and such a thing as an Afghan. This is complete nonsense as very few 'Afghans' identify themselves as Afghans. Instead they see themselves as Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, and half a dozen smaller ethnic groups. The same can be said of Iraq, where the well known ethnic and religious divisions hardly need to be mentioned.

Of course, some of us might have the notion that these groups

ory



tend to live together peacefully most of the time. In the case of Afghanistan or Sierra Leone having natural boundaries between groups, like insurmountable mountain ranges or dense patches of impenetrable jungle, obviously plays a part in limiting inter-ethnic conflict, but when these groups are forced by demographic, economic, or other pressures to exist in the same space, the result is not cultural 'enrichment', as our left wing multiculturalists would have you believe, but instead constant fear, tension, violence, and bloodshed.

In the case of Iraq and Yugoslavia, peace was only kept between the groups by having dictatorial strongmen. In Iraq, it was Saddam Hussein, one of the most sadistic tyrants of the 20th century, while in Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito imposed an ersatz Yugoslav identity on the country's diverse ethnicities that lasted as long as the power of his secret police. Make no mistake about it: if Britain continues along the road towards multiracialism, a similar degree of tyranny will be required to prevent the country breaking up into genocidal civil war.

In each of these four wars, the British government has claimed to be fighting for several objectives. In Iraq it was because of weapons of mass destruction that were never found, and to 'promote democracy', while most of us quietly concluded that it was about the oil.

In Sierra Leone it was for 'humanitarian reasons', after reports of atrocities leaked out. Unless a peace-keeping force stays there permanently, however, you can be sure that the country will be in the news again with yet more accounts of child soldiers, out of their head on palm wine, marijuana and heroin, slicing open pregnant women and forcing people to kill their own family members.

In the case of Afghanistan, the reason for our involvement was the 'war on terror'. Initially this seemed to have been quite justified, given the Taliban regime's links with Al Qaeda, but what no one mentioned is that just as Iraq required a dictator of the brutal calibre of Saddam Hussein to stay united, so only a terrorist Islamic theocracy was capable of bringing some semblance of unity to this backward and ethnically diverse region. In a similar way, once the West decides it has had enough and pulls out, expect history to repeat itself in these parts.

DEFENDING MULTIRACIALISM

Despite these different avowed motives - humanitarian, 'war on terror', supporting democracy - all these wars are actually about the same thing - multiracialism. When a group of British squaddies pulls straws to see who gets to wear the flak jacket before going out on patrol in Basra, or when a platoon searches a booby-trapped Taliban cave in the Afghan mountains, they are actually participating in operations to defend the very multiracialism that post-war politicians have created on the streets of Britain. Our troops might be dying in Basra or Bamiyan, but they are really laying down their lives for the multiculturalism that exists in Bradford, Brixton, and Brent.

Because of the human ability to infer and draw conclusions from analogous situations, all multiracial states must either stand or fall together. To see a state collapse into inter-ethnic warfare and atrocity somewhere in the world has the consequence of showing people elsewhere in the world that multiracialism is a recipe for disaster. As British and American efforts to create a multiracial democracy go down to defeat in Iraq, this is the message that must be driven home. We must ensure that these events are not just quietly swept under the carpet, but that New Labour's nose is repeatedly and vigorously rubbed in this expensive military failure and for the right reasons. No matter how attractive it might be to talk about Tony Blair's legacy of subservience to America, dishonesty towards the public, and disregard for the lives of our servicemen, this is ultimately an irrelevance, and will only help Gordon Brown to look good in comparison. The mainstream media, in its quest to miss the main point that multiracialism simply doesn't work, has already fallen into this trap.

The true story of Iraq is that here we have a multiracial country that is dissolving in chaos, atrocity, and civil war, because we have removed the tyrannical government that such multiracial states need to exist; and while this is going on, our government is doing nothing to reverse the trends that are making Britain into an equally diverse and 'enriched' nation, one that will require a similar degree of tyranny to prevent it following a similar fate.

Britain today lives under free trade, or more exactly, an artificial and bureaucratic approximation of it under the rules of the EU and World Trade Organisation (WTO). Unfortunately, both theory and practice continue to undermine the credibility of this policy, as the neo-mercantilist states of East Asia, which despise it, get richer and richer, and economists keep finding more theoretical reasons to doubt that it is best.

Economists call the refutation of free trade New Trade Theory. Unfortunately, it is tricky to explain, because it is a mess. Once one leaves the fantasy world of *laissez-faire* economics, one also leaves behind its tidy-but-false policy implications. Anyone who craves simple answers should stick with globalism!

For example, New Trade Theory implies that the optimal trade policy varies from nation to nation, and depends upon empirical facts that change over time. Therefore, it has no easy slogans or universal solutions to offer, and I can't offer one below. But I can start to familiarise the reader with the fundamental *logic* of New Trade Theory, which will, in the long run, give us the ability to derive the right policies.

The first big question, if we repudiate free trade, is the choice between uniform and strategic protectionism. Uniform protectionism means a policy that does not vary, like the same tariff on all imported goods. Strategic protectionism means a policy that varies according to the product,

the country of origin, or some other variable. Tariffs aren't the only alternative to free trade; there also exist quotas, national content requirements, offset requirements, and a host of other policies.

The key advantage of uniform protectionism is that it doesn't require the knowledge, presently under-developed in the West, of how to implement strategic protectionism correctly. Without this knowledge, a strategic tariff that varied by industry would be vulnerable to lobbyist manipulation, or to mistaken decision-making by the tariff-setting agency. Without it, it is impossible to give a straight answer about exactly what a strategic tariff would involve. How could any member of Parliament vote for such a policy, when he could not be told what it would do to the industries in his constituency?

STRATEGIC

Unfortunately, choosing a uniform tariff means foregoing the economic gains a strategic tariff could have produced. Furthermore, without understanding strategic protectionism, uniform protectionism will be a 'black box' policy, and the electorate won't understand how or why it works. This will lead to misunderstandings about its costs and benefits, producing unnecessary political conflicts and bad policy decisions on domestic economic issues affected by it. More bluntly put, the problem with uniform protectionism is that even the most autarkist

economist will admit that Britain shouldn't be trying to produce its own bananas!

Britain will be richer, by definition, if our economy concentrates on the production of high-value goods, which implies its optimal tariff policy is one that pushes our economy in this direction. But this means pushing it *away* from the production of low-value goods like bananas, which we should aim to import instead. But, at least upon first glance, uniform protectionism protects, and thus promotes, domestic production of low- and high-value goods equally. This means it would give an advanced economy like the UK more low-value industry, and less high-value industry, than successful strategic protectionism would.

From the consumer's point-of-view, a uniform tariff would force Britons to buy expensive domestically-produced goods that we could have sourced more cheaply abroad without economic harm. The jobs 'lost' to imports would be low-paying ones in low-grade industries that we had deliberately chosen to abandon in favour of more lucrative ones. Because we don't have an infinite population, we don't need an infinite number of jobs, and can cheerfully sacrifice low grade jobs *if* we get better ones in their place.

A strategic tariff is designed to avoid this problem of forcing us to buy things we'd have been better-off importing. If implemented correctly, it will push the British economy to systematically 'cream off' the most lucrative industries in the

What Comes After Free Trade?

» Tariffs are not the only alternative to free trade, so favoured by globalists. Alan Goodacre explains the advantages and disadvantages of New Trade Theory.

global economy. The catch? It is very tricky to get right, and very costly to get wrong.

For a start, what is a high-value industry? Merely expensive products do not automatically make an industry high-value: Pakistan produces expensive Oriental rugs, but by means of huge amounts of low-paid labour, so this is not an industry a high-income nation should covet. But even having a higher tariff on industries with high productivity per man-hour, the fundamental basis of sustainable high wages, won't suffice. If Singapore has locked up the computer disk drive industry with a huge amount of sunk capital and accumulated know-how, then cost of clawing our way into this industry against the entrenched competitor may be more than it is worth. Particularly since out-competing the established Singaporean industry may mean driving down the price of disk drives on the world market to the point where it is no longer such a lucrative industry after all.

So is the answer, perhaps, to chase some industry that is *not* already locked up by a dominant producer? Unfortunately, that does not guarantee results, either. The USA could have declared a tariff on supersonic passenger planes in 1965, to help Boeing, not the Anglo-French consortium that built the Concorde, win dominance in this then-promising industry. In an alternate universe, this might have been a great move, and 200,000 high-paying jobs might now be in Seattle and Los Angeles, not Toulouse and Filton, because of it. But the industry

turned out to be a dud. So the USA got nothing. But neither did we!

Free traders' *laissez-faire* warnings against letting government pick winners are invalid, if elevated to a universal dogma. But they are right that one needs convincing reasons *why* government knows better than the free market, when it proposes to intervene with protectionism in an industry. The market isn't always right, but one cannot outsmart it without knowing something it does not know, or applying some analysis it does not apply. Without this, we are just muddling, and will impose costs on the consuming public without winning ourselves an industrial base better than the free market would have given us.

Therefore, protectionism requires a valid theory concerning which industries to protect, how much, when, and how. At present, we have only glimmers of this Theory of the Optimum Tariff. We have some good critiques of free trade, an understanding of how some fragments of the alternative might work, but there is no great protectionist synthesis. Logically, that synthesis would have to begin with the various refutations, within accepted mathematical economics, of free trade. New Trade Theory already does this. Then, it would deduce what the refuting theories imply would constitute effective protectionist policies.

New Trade Theory makes basically two lines of attack on free trade. The first pokes holes in the theoretical core of the free-trade position: the venerable Theory of

Comparative Advantage. The second argues that even *if* the Theory of Comparative Advantage is true, free trade can *still* be sub-optimal. Let us look at the latter arguments first, simply because they're easier to understand.

The most obvious argument is income distribution. Even if free trade does maximise economic output, it can still cause an increase in income inequality that outweighs this for most earners. It could expand output by 3%, but this could consist of a 4% drop in the output received by the bottom 90% of the population, plus a 20% increase in that received by the top 10%. (The math works if you remember initial income distribution is *not* equal.) But we, as a political value-judgment, care about the *distribution* of goods; free trade theory only cares about maximising output. So it is technically true, but mismatched to our social objectives.

The policy implication of this argument? Restrict those aspects of foreign trade that increase income inequality. This question is complex, but it is clear that trade *must* increase income inequality, other things being equal, insofar as it forces low earners into competition with cheap foreign labour *more* than it does high earners. This would happen, for example, if it were easier to import goods whose production requires low-skill labour, like cheap manufactured goods and call-centre services, than goods requiring high-skill labour, like accounting, legal services, business management, and surgery.

LOW EARNERS

It follows that, hypothetically, one could blunt the increase in income inequality by making low earners less exposed to competition from foreign labour. Logically, one would do this by restricting imports of goods produced with low-skilled labour. This is not absolutely impossible, but it would be cumbersome to implement, and would tend to bias the economy in question towards the production of low-skilled goods. Unfortunately, this is actually the *last* thing we want, as these will, by definition, tend to be low-paid. When free traders charge protectionists with "preserving today's jobs at the expense of tomorrow's," this is usually what they are talking about. They are wrong, if their argument is elevated to an absolute, but right if it is taken as a caution.

The basic problem is that the value of protecting low-end jobs entirely depends on whether the workers in question would otherwise hold better or worse ones. Saving old assembly line jobs is good, if the alternative is working in retail for half the pay. But it is bad, if it means locking up Britain's finite human and financial capital in aging factories when they could have been invested in new industries that pay better. New Trade theory recognises this



fact, but denies there can be an easy formula to discriminate the two possibilities particularly in advance, which is, of course, when policy must be made.

Another major critique of free trade, is that differences between nations in their preference for short vs. long-term consumption can make free trade, when running a trade deficit, merely the most efficient way to splurge on short-term consumption and long-term bankruptcy. If free trade is just a way for chronic deficit nations like the UK to eat more apples today, with the nations they run trade deficits with ending up owning the orchards tomorrow, we could be better off, paradoxically, with a policy *less* efficient than free trade. Efficiency is normally a good thing in economics, but efficient self destruction is not! Analysis reveals we don't even have to be *outright* decadent, just *more* decadent than our trading partners, for free trade to gradually bleed us of our wealth. (Britain's high personal indebtedness and low savings rate are clear signs of a nation predisposed to short-term consumption at the expense of the future. The booming economies of East Asia show precisely the opposite pattern.)

CRITIQUE

Although it is open to many possible solutions, the interesting thing about this particular critique is that it reminds us that it is possible to attack the problem of trade not head-on, but by way of trade's necessary counterpart: the payments we give to foreigners in exchange for imports. When a nation engages in deficit trade, it must, unless it is trading with Father Christmas, *always* be paying for its imports either by assuming debt to foreigners, or by selling off existing assets to them.

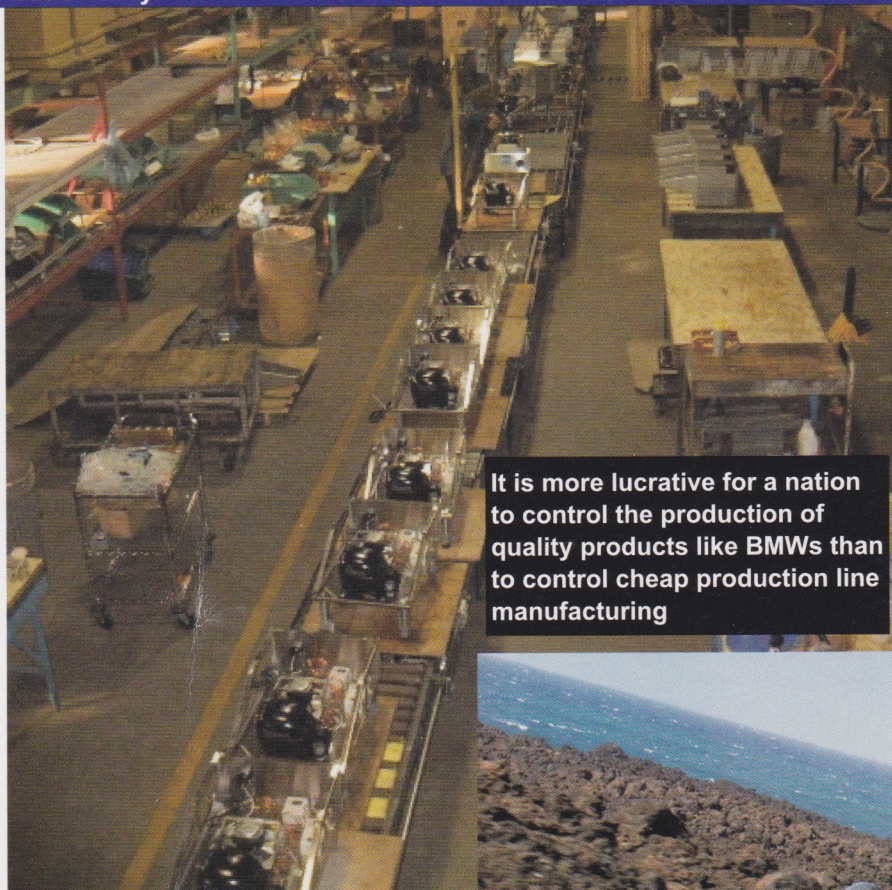
Therefore, limitations on the ability of its citizens to assume foreign debt, or sell assets to foreigners, would combat its trade deficit. Any international system that regulated capital flows (as the Bretton Woods system did from 1946 to 1973) could hypothetically do this.

The difficulty here, is that there exist perfectly legitimate reasons for individuals and corporations to assume foreign debt and sell assets to foreigners. And it is only changes in Britain's *net* debt and asset position that matter, so any given transaction means nothing. Furthermore, because foreign debt, and foreign equity in a nation's assets, are sources of capital for our economy, limiting them would tend to raise the price of capital, i.e. interest rates. So this policy would only be viable if combined with a rise in our savings rate, so that domestic capital could make up the shortfall.

The remaining critiques of free trade concern its theoretical core: the famous Theory of Comparative Advantage. This theory, invented by the Scottish economist David Ricardo in the early 19th century, basically teaches two things:

1) A nation's best move, in international trade, is to produce what it is best at, not chase the illusion it would be better off producing goods that other nations produce more efficiently.

2) Under free trade, the free



It is more lucrative for a nation to control the production of quality products like BMWs than to control cheap production line manufacturing



market will naturally push nations into producing what they're best at, without any decisions by government needed.

The most profound such critique is that of Ralph Gomory and William Baumol. They observe that the theory conceals hidden assumptions. For a start, although it presumes that the free international market will automatically shunt every nation into producing that which it is best at, real-world industrial history reveals that which nation captures which industry is often quite arbitrary, a matter of 'who got there first' and other historical accidents. There is no *natural* reason why Switzerland should long have dominated the watch industry, Taiwan dominate the laptop industry today, or, for that matter, London be a global centre for other people's financial transactions. In the language of technological history, these outcomes are path-dependent.

This insight is a part of the burgeoning



economics of something called 'multiple equilibria', which is a mathematical way of saying that the free market doesn't always give *one* right answer. In reality, it can give different answers, depending on circumstances, and although each answer is 'locally' optimal, i.e. better than similar alternatives, it is not necessarily 'globally' optimal, i.e. better than any possible alternative. But if this is true, then the equilibrium the market settles on is not necessarily more efficient than others it might have settled on, and there is no absolute necessity to defer to it. More tantalisingly, there is the possibility of using state policy to obtain a better outcome, than what the market deals out.

Of course, this doesn't mean that any outcome policy-makers might wish to impose will work. Neither does it mean that getting from one quasi-arbitrary



equilibrium, to a better one, is easy. It just means that the free market won't necessarily deal a nation the best hand it could possibly have obtained, as classic Ricardian trade theory claims it will do. So the good news is, we finally have crystal-clear theoretical reasons to believe the market can be beaten. The bad news is, it is not a game for amateurs.

One sign New Trade Theory is really onto something is that it predicts the world economy will exhibit intense rivalry between nations, as they jockey for industrial advantage, not the celestial harmony free trade theory predicts, in which only foolish nations, which don't understand the Theory of Comparative Advantage, waste their time rebelling against the 'natural' order handed down by the omniscient and benign free market.

Neoliberal economists hate multiple equilibria, but they are hard to explain away. What they imply, is that in the world

economy, some industries are 'retainable': once established, they are to a meaningful extent sheltered from the full blast of competition, and can rack up exceptional profits and pay exceptional wages as a result. That's why nations like Japan and Germany are so rich: it is very hard for cheap-labour nations like China to break into the production of truly advanced products like plasma televisions and BMW's.

LUCRATIVE

So how can Britain obtain these lucrative retainable industries? One familiar argument for protectionism concerns so-called 'infant industries', which are supposed to be sheltered from foreign competition until strong enough to stand on their own. But it is not a matter of infant industries only, as the continuous technological evolution of the world economy means that parts of many industries are always 'infant.' The global economy has a continuously-evolving cutting edge, in which retainable industries are being won, and we now know that free trade is *not* necessarily the way to win them.

Thus there can be a conflict between a nation's most efficient choice; in the short run stick to what it produces best, as revealed by the international free market and the possibility that sacrificing a bit of short-term efficiency could help it win more lucrative industries in the long run. The Theory of Comparative Advantage is intrinsically short-termist, because it only analyses how a nation may best exploit the comparative advantage it has *today*, and says nothing about how a nation can shift its comparative advantage, over time, up the rungs of the global economy. But it is this upwards evolution and avoiding its downward converse that ultimately matters more to a nation's standard of living than whether it squeezes every last drop out of the comparative advantage it has today.

There is no easy formula for winning at this game. Japan protected its car industry and developed a world-beater. France and Brazil both protected their computer industries, and got stuck with expensive and mediocre domestic computers.

A related insight is that productivity growth in the trading partners (read 'China, India, and Eastern Europe') of an advanced economy like the UK does not necessarily benefit the advanced nation. Paul Samuelson, a Nobelist and the best-selling economist of modern times, is the major exponent of this view. Once again, the Theory of Comparative Advantage only tells a nation what its best move is under *present* conditions; it says nothing about whether free trade may help the rest of the world economy evolve against its interests over time.

The Theory of Comparative Advantage also suffers, like much of neoliberal

economics, from the problem of externalities. (This is the economics term for economic value that is produced, or cost that is inflicted, that doesn't show up on the producer's balance sheet. Pollution is the classic negative externality. Cleaning up the outside of your house can be a positive one, if it raises your neighbours' property values.) The key issue here is the poorly understood economic ecology of supporting-industry networks, which can collapse as described here:

'At aircraft maker Boeing Co, for example, "the more Boeing outsourced, the quicker the machine-tool companies that supplied it went bust, providing opportunities for Chinese competitors to buy the technology they needed, better to supply companies like Boeing."' (Source: *China Shakes the World*, by James Kyngé)

The policy implication here is unclear, beyond a strong suggestion that the evolutionary economics of industrial ecology may have a larger role to play in future trade policy formation than is presently realised. The value of an industry network is greater than the sum of the value of the firms in it, and cannot be measured by conventional economic measures, which only take the aggregate of individual firm values into account.

Another critique of the Theory of Comparative Advantage argues that it presupposes facts that were once (at least mostly) true, but no longer hold today. For a start, that capital and technology are fixed, not mobile, between nations. In 1950, it would not have been feasible for Ford Motors to relocate its plants to India, because India in 1950 was a socialist country that wouldn't have wanted a capitalist behemoth like Ford, and because the technology of 1950's auto production depended on a vast installed base of plants, human capital, and supporting infrastructure, which India didn't have and Ford could not have built there at feasible cost. But in 2006, companies face no such constraints, and relocating white-collar work to India, and blue-collar work to China, is easy. This critique would seem to imply that the advantageous policy for advanced nations is to resist the 'leakage' of their capital and technology to newly-industrialising ones.

Post-free-trade trade policy is in its infancy. Given that global free trade is unlikely to outlive the looming collapse of the dollar, there is an urgent need to work out these principles. Otherwise, the end of free trade may simply produce a policy vacuum that will be filled by irrational nostrums derived from populist demagoguery, special-interest corruption, and misunderstood history.

This article originally appeared, in slightly different form, in the *Post-Autistic Economics Review*, a leading journal of dissident economics.



A Saxon in Saxony

Saturday 17th February was the date set for the 10th annual European Youth Congress. The event was to be held somewhere near Dresden, the capital of the state of Saxony where our friends in the NPD (National Democratic Party of Germany) shocked the German establishment back in 2004 by winning seats to the state parliament (*Landtag*). The NPD organised the event and various European organisations were invited to attend, including our very own British National Party. The invitation was gladly accepted and it was an honour for me to represent the party at this event.

Upon my arrival at the tiny airport of Altenburg (situated near Leipzig, and luckily the destination of cheap flights from Stanstead) the excitement of my previous travels throughout Germany and the rest of Europe came flooding back to me. Now a husband, father, and BNP councillor, so much has changed for me over the past few years. Yet so much has changed for the party too. It is less than five years ago that I flew home to Leeds on an 'elections holiday' from my gap year at university and ended up going out celebrating the first electoral victories of our party in the current era. The three seats we won in Burnley back in 2002 may seem like a paltry victory now, but for us back then it felt as though we were half way to power.

SIGHT SEEING

After having been picked up at the airport I was taken to Altenburg to kill a few hours and view the town's beautiful castle. Then it was off to Riesa, the base of the NPD's merchandise wing and publishing house (*Deutsche Stimme Verlag*). The *DS Verlag* is probably the best nationalist merchandise outlet in Europe, and Excalibur has maintained a mutually beneficial working relationship with our German colleagues since our operation's conception. The Germans own their own premises, a sturdy self-contained industrial unit, complete with warehouse, shop,

» BNP Councillor Chris Beverley reports on his visit to the European Youth Congress held in Germany in February



communal dining area, youth hostel-style sleeping quarters, and a most welcoming function room/clubhouse with a well-stocked bar. The place even has its own forklift truck, an apparently recent acquisition and obvious source of pride to the workers at the unit! DS-Verlag is a truly impressive operation and one that we wish to emulate. A major step towards this aim was achieved when Excalibur moved into a proper industrial warehouse, and a number of useful ideas were discussed in Germany that can be translated into action back home.

I spent the evening in the clubhouse meeting various representatives of the other European groups. To my surprise I realised that I had never actually met any Swiss, Austrian or Rumanian comrades before this night. As well as these there were assorted Swedes, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, and Dutch nationalists present. Tired after a very long day of travelling, and mindful of the wish to avoid being a waste of space whilst delivering my speech the next day, I managed to get to bed at a semi-civilised hour.

The next morning we learned that the local police, loyal successors to the hated STASI that they are, had threatened the owner of the premises where the event was to be held, causing him to pull out at the last minute. No alternative venue was available. After a whole succession of venues had accepted the booking and then pulled out under similar circumstances, this had literally been the very last possible meeting place. This incident sums up rather well the political situation in modern Germany, a state that laughably claims to be the freest ever to have existed on German soil.

NATIONALISTS DON'T GIVE UP

Yet nationalists do not give up and go home the moment the state resorts to nasty tricks, and all was not lost. The decision was taken to hold the event in an improvised fashion at the previously mentioned premises of the *DS Verlag*. Because the new meeting place had to be prepared, the congress was postponed until the evening, and the day was spent sightseeing in nearby Dresden. This was a welcome surprise to most of us foreigners, for we had all assumed that there would be no time allocated to visit the beautiful city that was once labelled the 'Florence of the Elbe'. We had a guided tour of the city and our guide was actually a local NPD city councillor. It was pleasing to see that a large number of the beautiful historic buildings around the world-

famous Semper-Opera had been restored in their original style. Somehow I had not expected this to be the case. The building of the state parliament (where the NPD has seats) was quite a contrast. This hideous and soulless building is a much more fitting testament to the current German regime than buildings like the Semper-Opera or the newly-restored *Frauenkirche*.

A few days before a huge procession of around 1,500 patriots marched through the streets of Dresden to commemorate the Allied Firebombing of this city during World War II, and a number of demonstrators had remained in the city to participate in the weekend's congress. It was during this visit to Dresden that a group photo was taken of us in front of the river Elbe in the background. I was amused to see this picture reproduced in the Leeds version of the newspaper version of the anti-English hate rag *Searchlight* distributed during the recent local election campaign (see picture). The picture was used to 'expose' me for visiting Germany and associating with people that our enemies do not like. Quite why I would be posing for a group photo if I did not want people to know I was there was not stated, and it is pleasing to think that the flag-burners, burglars and paedophiles of the far-left do not have anything better on me than this!

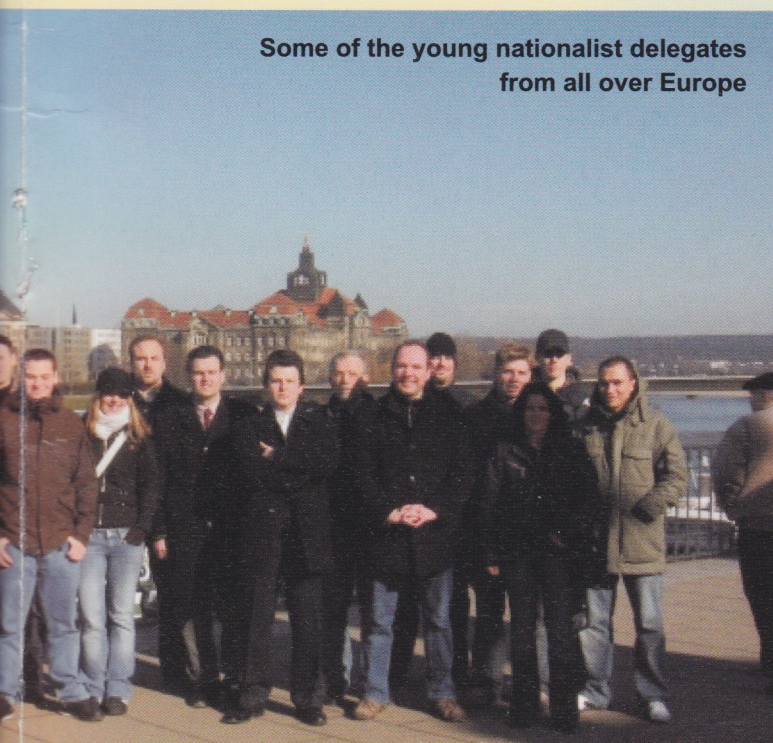
At length we left Dresden and set off back to Riesa for the big event. Because I was the only native English speaker there, I got roped into doing a simultaneous translation of a presentation on a proposed pan-European campaign against Global Capitalism. This was so that the presentation could at least be partly understood by its main intended audience, namely the various foreign guests present, most of whom did not speak German and were communicating with one another in English.

After this came presentations by the various European groups present. The Portuguese and Rumanians had prepared very good short films introducing their organisations. I suggested that they get them on Youtube and they agreed that they would.

NPD leader Udo Voigt spoke quite early on, and his speech focussed primarily on the importance of the NPD's youth within the party.

Shortly after this I was up. Back in 2004 when I spoke at the NPD's annual conference I congratulated them on their recent elections to the Saxony state parliament. Tonight it was my pleasure to congratulate them on another recent election victory, this time to the

Some of the young nationalist delegates
from all over Europe



parliament of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. I spoke about the recently formed populist-nationalist group (ITS Identity, Tradition, Sovereignty) within the European Parliament and explained how the BNP was partly responsible for its formation. (In case you are wondering: we helped to form this group by being so successful that the Establishment was forced to hype up UKIP in the European Elections in 2004 so that they won some seats instead of us, which accidentally allowed a genuine patriot to get elected to the European Parliament who subsequently split with UKIP and joined this group.)

I spoke a bit about the political situation in Britain, and about how militant Islam has forced the Establishment away from the ideology of multiculturalism and much more towards forced integration, and I made it clear that we are entirely opposed to the government's integrationist agenda. If there is no immigration, there is no need for integration.

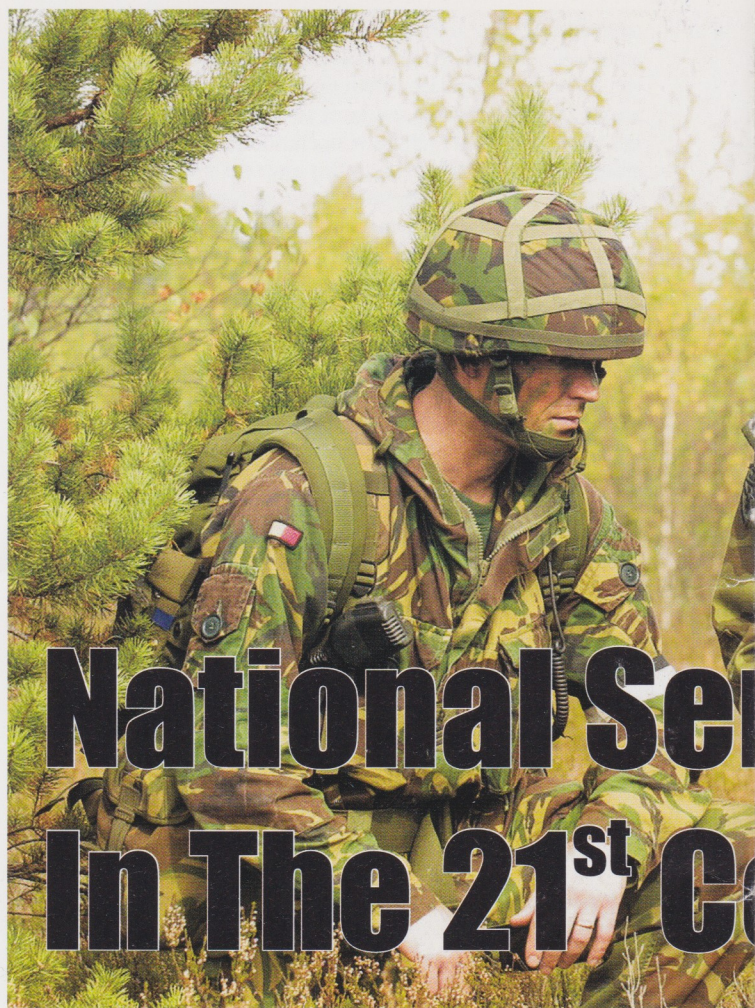
I spoke about my own experience as a councillor and about the need for us to use the language of our enemies, and specifically the language of multiculturalism, against them. I concluded by pledging that we in the BNP would continue our hard work, and that we hope dearly that by 2009 the BNP and NPD will not only be working together at events such as this youth congress, but would be working together within the European Parliament as well.

KEEP WINNING AND GROWING

My speech was well received and at last I could relax and do a bit of socialising. Too much was discussed to go into in any depth here, but there are two main points that I was happy to draw from my discussions that night. The first one is that the BNP is one of the foremost nationalist parties in Europe and is looked up to as such by a large number of our European friends. I had the privilege of meeting the youth leader of the Austrian Freedom Party this weekend and he confirmed this. I told him that his party, along with the French Front National and the Flemish VB have a certain romantic air about them for many of us, mainly due to the fact that they have all had more electoral success than us, success that we are striving to emulate. I was told that the BNP was widely regarded as being on the right track and that our friends abroad expect us to keep winning and growing. This was good to hear, because when you are struggling so hard to go forward it is easy to forget just how far you have already come. Ten years ago we were an utter joke of an organisation compared to now, although none of us thought so at the time!

Another conclusion I came to was that our efforts to build up the Voting Member backbone of our party in order to give us an ideologically sound core are very much needed and it is good that we have taken the first steps in this direction. A common factor in my discussions was the dilemma of growth (and the inevitable influx of useless floppy liberal patriots) versus utter unswerving ideological purity (the best way to make sure we never exceed more than a tiny percentage of the population and therefore do not have the capacity to win power). I was happy to be able to report that we are addressing this very real problem in the BNP with our Voting Membership system and that it seemed to be going well so far. The Voting Membership system is about so much more than bringing in a bit of extra money and giving our best people a fun weekend in Blackpool. It is about making sure that the BNP is still a nationalist party when it wins power in this country, an aim that I for one will do everything in my power to achieve.

All in all this was a very successful trip and the most productive foreign visit I have made to represent the party. The fight to save Europe is not over yet, and though physically exhausted I travelled home refreshed and imbued with a fresh sense of enthusiasm to carry on the struggle to maintain and step up the advance of our party towards power in this country. There's still a long way to go on this road that we're on, but few would deny that we have at least made a start in the right direction.



» Gary Raikes says that not only is it possible, but that it is essential to re-introduce National Service in a public and military role. Their liberal-left politically correct media and supporters will no doubt froth at the mouth and chew the carpet at this suggestion, but if we as a nation are seriously going to tackle anti-social behaviour, crime, homelessness, drugs and unemployment, and build a future for our young people, he believes that National Service is the way forward.

National Service was introduced in 1939 and continued after the Second World War. It was formalised in peacetime by the National Service Act 1948 and from January 1st 1949 every man over the age of eighteen was expected to serve in the armed forces for 18 months and remain on the reserve list for four years thereafter. This was extended to two years in 1950 and the reserve period reduced by 6 months.

National Service officially ended on 31st December 1960, though the last man to be discharged was Lt Richard Vaughn of the Royal Pay Corps on the 13th May 1963.

The Territorial Army and other reserve forces, in which National Servicemen enlisted to fulfil their reserve commitment, expanded massively between 1949 and 1963 with units in almost every town in the country, and full Regiments and Battalions in many of them.

Today, recruitment for Regular and Territorial Army is at an all time low. Very few Regiments and Battalions remain following their ridiculous amalgamations into so-called Super Regiments, that have swept away centuries of history and tradition.

Twenty-five countries in Europe have conscription in various

National Service can give the young a purpose in life



forms; thirty countries have National Youth Service, which is a civilian form of National Service.

Young men and women serve usually a period of one year in a variety of public and social services or in conservation and environmental programmes.

In this country, we place sixteen year olds in bed and breakfast hostels after leaving care, with very little if any support.

Scotland has 35,000 young people between sixteen and nineteen years of age not in education or employment.

In England and Wales more than 1,000 young men between eighteen and twenty years of age are sent to prison every month at a cost of £35,000 each per year.

The Howard League for Penal Reform report studied this group of offenders and concluded that young men had high offending and re-offending rates, but that this was largely unaffected by initiatives to cut crime.

Report author Finola Farrant said, "Sending these young men to prison does virtually nothing to ensure that they will live crime free lives on release". She added that prison could make their re-offending "all the more predictable".

When asked what would help these young men stop committing crime, 55% of those who took part in the reports survey said, "Getting a decent job", and 25% said stable housing

and home life would help. National Service could offer this by providing a regular income and giving structure to their lives, as well as introducing them to positive role models who are sadly lacking at present.

Every month, thousands more young men from the world's most violent countries are pouring into our overcrowded island. Labour and Tory Government encouragement of uncontrolled immigration, disintegration of the family unit and soft sentencing of criminals has led to the end of effective restraints on the behaviour of many youths.

Only a concerted effort from the State can tackle this, but the political will to do so is lacking today. A British National Party Government would not be found lacking in its determination to tackle these issues.

Who would be called up?

- Young people (male and female) aged between 18 and 23 years.
- Any one living in this country who has been awarded British citizenship in that age group, no matter which religion or culture.

This country has the highest level of teenage pregnancies in Europe, the highest level of house break-ins (800,000+ in 2005), the highest level of anti-social behaviour, vandalism, binge drinking; the list goes on and on.

National Service could combat this by instilling discipline and respect in the youngsters, supply the most neglected with decent accommodation and three square meals a-day, give training for a trade, or further education, and give much needed life and leadership skills to those without direction and confidence at present.

For those who break the law during their service, hard labour handed down by a military court free from political correctness would be the order of the day.

After a period of basic training, those most suited to Military Service would be able to free up regular troops for front line service, and many as before will become regular servicemen themselves, and later, reservists after their National Service is completed.

Those not suited to military life can opt for Public Service, which will involve work in the National Health Service and provide manpower to local authorities and other sectors where they can contribute to the improvement of public life like working in care homes (as in Germany), cleaning and maintaining beaches and public parks and clearing up the inner cities.

CONCLUSION

The choice is simple, carry on as we are and allow further decades of soft liberalism that is deconstructing our once moral society, or re-introduce National Service and give our young people and our country the prospect of a better future.

The cost to the country of having National Service would be offset by the savings from a greatly reduced crime rate and prison numbers, benefit claiming, the need for social workers, and probation officers, the cost to councils of clearing up and repairing vandalism etc. Our nation would also benefit from the added labour, skills and talent of our youth in every field they serve in.

Additionally, successful completion of public or military service would entitle the academic ones to free university education, the practical ones to properly funded trade apprenticeships, and the entrepreneurial to business training and business start-up capital.

Most of all, by reconnecting rights and responsibilities, and restoring discipline, hope and purpose to Britain's lost Generation X, it would be a major step towards making our country a proper nation once again.



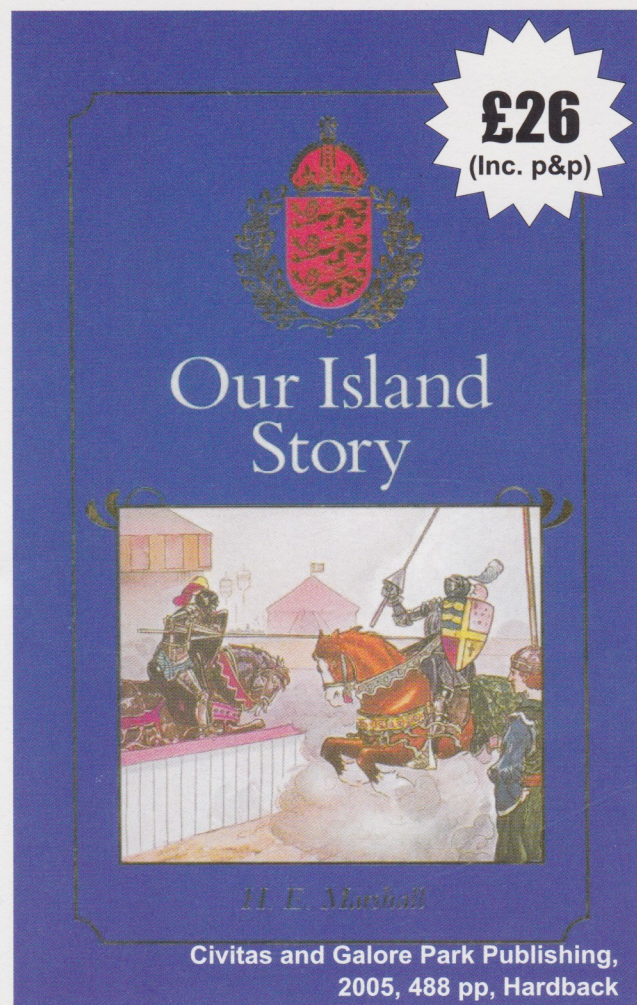
Our Island Story

» Reviewed by Steve Blake

The disease of political correctness has infected many of our national institutions, perhaps none more so than our primary education system. However like most diseases, naturally occurring antibodies can battle the infection and partially or fully repair the damage. One such antibody is the reprinting of a book 100 years on from its original release. When it was first published in 1905, at the height of the Empire, *Our Island Story* was an enthralling account of British history which became a best-seller for decades.

Then, with the rise of political correctness, H. E. Marshall's work fell out of favour. Two years ago, following a campaign to have it reprinted, it is enjoying a remarkable renaissance with 1,600 primary schools ordering copies. It is written in a classic easy to read style covering over 2000 years of British history from the mythical creation of Albion, the coming of the Romans to the death of Queen Victoria.

Henrietta's book is not a dry history lesson, she brings alive the remarkable people who have helped create a truly great country through her marvelous narrative of kings and queens, heroes and villains,



the brave and the cowardly. It is a mixture of myth, legend and historical fact enticing the reader to turn the page to the next installment of a compelling story.

In contrast to the fractured way primary school children are taught history, each fast paced chapter is based on the reign of a particular monarch in clearly defined chronological order and instead of getting bogged down in detail gives a broad brush stroke of events, personalities and outcomes. There is no moral ambivalence in her writing; readers are left in no doubt who is good, noble and dutiful and who is bad, cowardly and corrupt. Advocates of politically correct teaching will probably have seizures at its unashamed Anglo-centric style and interpretation of history.

Suiting the subject matter it contains it is a physically heavy hardback book copiously illustrated with rich watercolours and accompanied by over fifty poems from the famous to the obscure. It is ideal for parents, who will no doubt learn a lot themselves, to read to their younger children or for older primary school children to read for themselves.

It is a perfect counter to the history books which have been recently written and rewritten in Orwellian style to give an inaccurate and deceitful view of our own history, where the great and the good have been denigrated and the British condemned for creating the ills of the world.

Few who turn its pages will not lay it down without a rekindled sense of pride in our history and while there are many books on the history shelves which give more accurate accounts of the episodes in her book, the Scots-born Marshall's work should act as a taster for British children to discover more about the rich and fascinating history of our island homeland.

Available from Excalibur, PO Box 21684, Falkirk FK1 9BB. Please make cheques payable to 'Excalibur'. Shop Online at www.bnp.org.uk

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NEW CONVENIENT MIDLANDS' LOCATION!

John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

Brown Says No EU Referendum

The final act in the long departure of the great showman Blair was his betrayal of Britain's interests at the Brussels summit. Despite his weasel words to the contrary, in signing the new EU 'treaty' he has committed us to what is in all but name the original EU constitution, which was rejected by French and Dutch voters. He promised us that we would have a referendum on the EU's latest proposals, but in keeping with so much of his political career he has broken his word in trying to pretend a referendum is not necessary.

What is more relevant is that his successor Gordon Brown has stated clearly that "a vote of the British people would not be needed". In the utterance of downright lies it would seem that Brown is not far behind Blair. Just look at this: "People, when they look at the small print, will see that we did what we set out to do, and that was to make sure that in these areas we were properly protected as a country to make our own decisions when we want to do so."

That small print will also show that Britain's so-called opt out on a common foreign policy is merely a "declaration" and not a legally binding protocol. An EU foreign minister (a stumbling block on the original constitution draft) will now be appointed, but under the title of a "high representative". There will also be a president, although its title is not yet decided upon, and it will be a surprise if Blair's name does not come up for this. In more than fifty further areas of policy Blair, with the apparent subsequent approval of Brown, also surrendered Britain's right to veto EU decisions. This includes immigration and border control and our right to veto foreign policy. For the first time judges in the European Court of Justice would have sweeping powers over our justice and home affairs matters, which previously we had opposed. This could include arrest by the decision of a non-UK court for comments spoken or written in the UK on immigration and/or racial issues. Europol also gets increased powers.

Although the Conservatives, like the BNP, are also calling for a referendum, their objective is to go back to our former relations with the EU. The BNP, although far removed from being "anti-European", still wants out of this crypto-marxist bureaucratic dictatorship, which we fund to the tune of nearly £5 billion a year. UKIP says it wants out, but in Brussels it doesn't act like it, probably because it is dependent on EU funding for its existence. As UKIP continues to shrink, it looks as though it will only be the British National Party who will be around to unpick the stitches of our EU straight-jacket.

Arts Council Spurns Elgar

For many classical music lovers Sir Edward Elgar stands head and shoulders above any other British composer and is the equal of the great German composers. Perhaps to refer to him in a music context as "British" is a misnomer, for apart from *Land of Hope and Glory* and the other inspiring patriotic music of his *Pomp and*



Brown is set to deny us our referendum

Circumstance marches, much of his music is quintessentially English. None more so than with his *Enigma Variations*, *Sea Pictures* or the great Cello Concerto. Listening to the latter played by the tragic artist Jacqueline Du Pre, if your emotions are not moved to tears then although you may have rhythm you have no real music in your soul.

To return to reality, and to *Land of Hope and Glory*, this was the masterpiece of Elgar's great popularity, including for so many patriots not given to listening to classical music. With this he gave the country its unofficial second national anthem for which the liberal-left have never forgiven him. It is therefore not surprising that outside of classical music circles the 150th anniversary of last month went almost unnoticed, not least by the Arts Council England, which refused to help fund any notable celebration, including refusing a contribution for £174,000 towards a series of youth concerts.

To illustrate how politically correct and culturally decadent Arts Council England has become, in 2003 it paid a lecturer in the East Midlands £12,000 to kick an empty curry carton down a street. In 2005 it provided

£65,000 to a homosexual club which was promoting drug use on its website. The British Council, which promotes what it considers to be British culture overseas, also failed to contribute funds to the celebrations. And who was it at the Bank of England who decided to remove the composer's image from £20 notes in the anniversary year?

There is a similarity here with the attempted persecution of the 'BNP Ballerina' Simone Clarke. Any aspect of the arts that hints of inherent patriotism must be suppressed and even vilified.



Elgar's patriotic works are a favourite at the Proms

Immigrant Voters Could Decide an Election

Of the many words of wisdom coming from the Migrationwatch think tank, I overlooked the warning given in April that close on one million immigrants from the Commonwealth could swing the result of a close general election unless voting eligibility is restricted. About 988,000 non-British citizens from 50 Commonwealth countries are entitled to vote under a 90-year-old convention as long as they are resident in Britain.

In addition, the report said that no checks are made on the immigration status of those who register to vote, which increases the chance of illegal participation to above one million. We fully agree with Migrationwatch's recommendation that the right to vote should be confined to UK citizens and those whose countries provide reciprocal rights, such as Ireland. Proof of citizenship

should also be required on first registration on the electoral roll.

Sir Andrew Green, the chairman of Migrationwatch, said: "A fair, honest and equitable electoral system is the bedrock of a democratic society. Few people realise how many non-citizens have the right to vote and how feeble are the safeguards against illegal voting." He added that the issue had become increasingly important given the unprecedented rise in immigration in recent years and the widespread use of postal voting.

Labour and the Lib Dems are, of course, the main beneficiaries of these fraudulent million voters. For this reason, as stated in the May issue of *Identity*, both parties are unofficially flying kites for the controversial "Strangers into Citizens" scheme to allow the estimated 560,000 illegal immigrants to become UK citizens, with full voting rights.

What I find worrying is that there are still some otherwise intelligent people who believe that a Conservative Government would avoid the above scenario of alien voters deciding our national destiny. Perhaps the following extracts from a report written by David Cameron in the *Observer*, 13.05.07, on his experiences living with a Birmingham Muslim family would make them realise that, love us or hate us, the BNP is the only answer for our salvation:

"The right way to build a more cohesive Britain (is): First, a concerted attack on racism and soft bigotry."

In regard to the "true nature of the terrorist threat", Cameron wrote: "... by using the word 'Islamist' to describe the threat, we actually help do the terrorist ideologues' work for them."

He concluded his article, in which he was unable to find one word of criticism of the Muslim immigrant community, by telling us: "Not for the first time, I found myself thinking that it is mainstream Britain which needs to integrate more with the British Asian way of life, not the other way round."

I suppose that, to be fair, those who live in the affluent, gated communities of Notting Hill and the like are unaware of the hypocrisy that other less fortunate aborigines will see in such a statement.

Help White Boys To Develop Full Potential

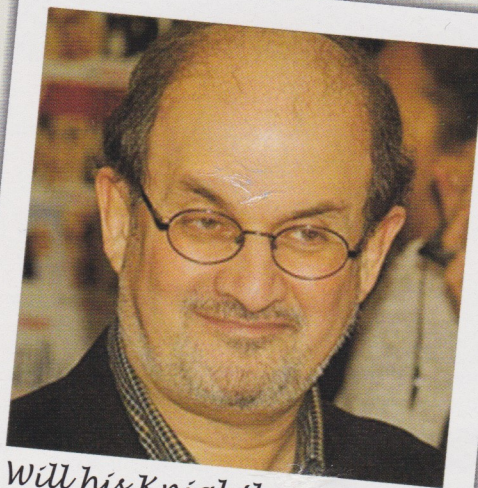
For the second time in a year the media has woken up to the fact that white boys from poor backgrounds are being turned into an unemployable underclass. They are doing little better than West Indian and sub-Saharan African origin boys, most of whom are also from poor working class homes. This time the information has come from a Joseph Rowntree Foundation report which says that failure to improve literacy at primary school is fuelling an "anti-education culture" among boys, turning many to crime. Importantly, it says that almost half of all children leaving school without any good GCSEs are white British males. They outnumber white girls by two to one and have vastly inferior reading and writing skills at the age of 11.

It is worth noting that the report says boys from Caribbean backgrounds actually do worse overall. By comparison, Chinese and Indian pupils are the most successful. Figures also published last month by the Department for Education and Skills show that Chinese pupils are three times as likely to feature among the top 10% of students at the age of 16 than white boys. The fact of a stricter home discipline and a greater appreciation of the work ethic among Chinese and Indian families explains much of this difference, but it also falls in line with numerous IQ studies made by anthropologists over the past 50 years - not that the general

public has ready access to them.

Apart from private schools and the remaining grammar schools, chaos definitely rules supreme in most secondary school classes because teachers are unable to introduce discipline for fear of breaching the latest PC regulations. The parents of many have virtually been brought up in the same chaotic environment and rarely apply discipline in the home. In addition, the teenage boys are now used to being told that compared to girls they are thick and therefore often opt out. In the inner city areas whatever spare time teachers may have is often directed to helping new Afro-Asian pupils where English is only their second language.

Is it any wonder therefore that white boys with poor home values and given no standards to follow are often written off as failures by the time they are 16? It is all rather reminiscent of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, where a group of boys (all white) are shipwrecked on a desert island. Without rules and discipline their life degenerates into savagery.



Will his Knighthood bring Britain more problems?

Why a Knighthood For Rushdie?

One of the advantages of writing in this column is that from time to time I express an opinion that is not necessarily the official BNP view. Elsewhere, the party has rightfully condemned the behaviour of Muslim extremists at home and overseas who have burnt our national flag and waved banners demanding "May God Curse the Queen" in response to the knighthood awarded to Salman Rushdie. It was not our Queen herself who put Rushdie's name down on her Birthday Honours list, but Blair's government. What was the point of this when any idiot must

have known that because of Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* it was bound to provoke more anti-British feeling throughout the Muslim world? It was nothing more than a gesture of approval to multiculturalism, and more publicity for Blair (who passed the Arts and Media Honours Committee's recommendation) in a 'noble stand' against the *fatwa* and attempted censorship.

The honour of a knighthood is in recognition of services to Great Britain. Indian in origin, Rushdie's permanent home is in New York. Many people who like to affect a literary taste found it fashionable to have *Satanic Verses* and/or *Midnight's Children* on their bookshelves, but few manage to read either book to the end. Why no Sir Martin Amis, Sir Julian Barnes or Sir Roald Dahl.

The BNP has consistently said that the major threat to Britain and Europe from Islam is demographic. It is still only a minority who are advocating violence against us non-Muslims (who should be deported immediately they utter such threats). Therefore, why carry out such pointless acts as Rushdie's knighthood which even moderate Muslims look upon as an insult?

Similarly, whilst I hold no brief for Mohammad Sarwar, the Glasgow Labour MP, I think it would be churlish not to express sympathy for him in being forced to stand down after death threats. Sarwar was instrumental in bringing back the three men who had fled to Pakistan after the torture and murder of teenager Kriss Donald (OK, one of his motives may have been to placate his white vote). He and his family have now received numerous death threats from associates of the murder gang who have said that they "would do to his son what they did to Kriss Donald".

Incidentally, on June 22nd BBC Scotland showed old footage of Sarwar accusing the BNP of threats against him immediately following the murder of the Scottish lad. They did not mention that the real threats to Sarwar have come from the murderers' fellow Muslims.

Speakers' Corner

PO Box 97, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 1WT, England. E-mail: identity@bnp.org.uk

LETTER OF THE MONTH

>> "Far Right"

Reference your description of the BNP as "far right", I always fall about laughing at the hypocrisy of this phrase. What it

actually means is "a policy which the left pretends to disapprove of, but which five years down the line they quietly accept."

For example, Tony Blair described the Tories as "far right" before he came to power. Then he became Prime Minister and adopted almost every Tory policy bar the Poll Tax.

As another example, Mr Blair announced three years ago that he would halve the number of asylum seekers, i.e. he went half-way to accepting BNP policy on asylum. (*But Blair allowed even more people to come in as dependents, 'job seekers' etc - Identity Editor*).

For a third example, wicked "far right!" me devoted a lot of effort 25 years ago to advocating welfare to work, in the face of derision from the political left. Now the idea is accepted.

So my message to the left is this... You carry on sneering, and we "far right" untouchables will continue formulating policy.

Ralph Musgrave (BNP member)
Durham

This letter was originally published in the Northern Echo. It was chosen by the Editor as Letter of the Month and the author receives a year's subscription to Identity. When submitting a published letter please attach a copy of the newspaper's masthead.

>> Housing Benefit In Exclusive London Areas



I work in a professional capacity valuing properties for housing benefit in some of the most expensive and exclusive areas of London. The rents in many cases equate to the cost of cancer drugs that one reads about being denied to people because of a lack of resources.

The vast majority of people claiming benefit are obviously not indigenous, in some cases not even speaking the language, but there is an efficient and expensive apparatus employing institutionalised civil servants ensuring that the taxpayers' money is doled out as quickly as possible.

There is one block of flats near to

where Blair has bought his London mansion in Connaught Square W2 which is dominated by housing benefit claimants (it must be at least £1 million yearly). There are also rents being paid on other up-market flats, for example near Tony Benn's mansion in Holland Park Avenue W11, which would make the taxpayers' blood boil if they knew about it.

There has been no in-depth press article or TV documentary about the effect of this on working Londoners, who are in effect bidding against the Government to live in London with a resultant increase in rentals as a result of this bogus demand from newcomers. Nor has any media spokesperson questioned why the taxpayer should be forced to contribute to the rent in the most up-market areas of the country.

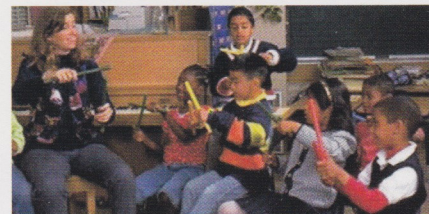
I feel that the situation should be brought to the attention of a wider public, hence my reason for sending this information to *Identity*, which along with the *Voice of Freedom*, is like a breath of fresh air. No doubt if I were to send this to the three Establishment parties and/or their

kept media, this state of affairs would be swept under the carpet.

'Steve'
London

Full name and address supplied but withheld for obvious reasons.

>> Changing Face Of Britain



If any other proof were needed that the racial constitution of Britain is profoundly affected by recent immigration it is the recent disclosure that of the five top baby boys' names Mohammad is the second most popular. It is also disclosed that the choice of that name rose by 12% last year and that on present ratings it will be the commonest baby boy's name by this year's end.

Anyone who fails to recognise the above as a dangerous portent for the future of the British people is either apathetic or anti-British.

It is not racist to draw attention to the demographic fact of the aggressive breeding rate of the Muslim community in this country. At a time when the net reproductive rate of indigenous British women is at its lowest rate ever, with no sign of improvement, there can be no doubt that several English cities and substantial areas of London will shortly have native English as minorities. No vapid nonsense like celebrating 'British Day' will have any effect on this deeply disturbing demographic revelation.

Not so long ago the Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi, on Al Jazeera TV, unburdened himself of this disturbing prophesy. "There are signs that Allah will grant Islam victory in Europe, without guns, without swords, without conquests. The 50 million Muslims in Europe will turn it into a Muslim continent in three decades."

We have been warned.

Alastair Harper
Dunfermline

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» Richard Hampden describes how the BNP can expand the alternative media, including the creation of an informal network of ostensibly non-political, special interest blogs, and the development of internet radio

Mainstreaming the Movement

In computing there is an acronym - GIGO. It stands for Garbage In Garbage Out. Programmers use it to describe the fact that if you feed false information into a programme you will get a flawed outcome. Our electoral system is like a programme. The media provide the vast bulk of information on which the voters make their decision as to who to vote for. The bulk of the media present elections in our country as a two-horse race. Discussion on important issues is framed as a debate between two poles - both of which back the System and differ only in managerial detail! Voters are encouraged to believe that voting for any other party is a wasted vote, a sign of eccentricity or even extremism. It is generally unnecessary for our media to vilify alternatives, much better for them that they ignore or dismiss them.

From an informed point of view the supposed 'debate' between 'liberal' and 'conservative', 'left' or 'right' is an illusion. The debates simply reflect tactical differences within the Establishment. The vast majority of our people are excluded, irrelevant. Real issues are never presented to the public. It's Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

Where parties or individuals are vilified it is to demonstrate to others what happens if you think 'risky' thoughts or make the 'sinful' choice. The main point of persecuting a BNP activist is not to get at him but to say to others - "this is what could happen to you if you step out of line." In recent times as the BNP has expanded the attacks have been aimed at preventing the BNP crossing fully into the mainstream by gaining large-scale middle-class support. The focus of attack has consequently changed to present the BNP as 'Northern', 'Working Class', socially unacceptable or yobbish. Those who don't fit this stereotype (for example Simone Clarke) have been singled out for 'special treatment'.

I am not saying that this is a conscious

conspiracy (although there are ideologically or psychologically motivated individuals involved). On the contrary it is particularly insidious because it is a consensus based on unquestioned values, a natural preference for the status quo and vested economic interests.

MANUFACTURING CONSENT

Participants like journalists and commentators largely believe that they are acting freely and expressing their individual interests and wishes. Edicts are not required, as there are any number of individuals who will see the industry's requirements for a particular slant and go with the flow. The book and film by Noam Chomsky, *Manufacturing Consent* (1998) provides a detailed explanation of how news is filtered to tailor information to the

needs of the powerful. In our society the interests of those with power are at odds with the National Interest.

Any movement taking on the Establishment should understand that the media is used as an instrument to browbeat those who step out of line and discourage voters from supporting alternatives. Every negative will be ascribed to such groups. How then do we deal with this continual, sustained media onslaught?

First, we must recognise that such attacks are inevitable. The media is biased to presenting a world view favourable to corporations (and their political supporters). As long as the BNP opposes migrant labour, offshoring, free movement of labour (mass immigration) etc. it will be attacked. This is because we represent an alternative to the status quo. An alternative which recognises the preservation of our cultures,



ecology and values above the reductionist doctrine of profit alone. An alternative that seeks to empower the ordinary worker and involve them in decision making. An alternative that wants an informed, active citizenry. A citizenry which thinks and makes significant choices!

In order to avoid the attacks of the mainstream media we could abandon our values and compromise with the System. Certainly many individuals make that choice. It's far easier. Few will criticise if you follow the corporate agenda and mouth acceptable opinions. But it is a Siren Song. It is not going to save our country or make a difference. BNP members must overcome the natural tendency to compromise or retreat in the face of hostility. We must harden our hearts and focus our minds.

We are the vanguard. We are the elite. At the same time we must recognise and listen with respect to those who advocate a better presentation or explanation of our core ideals. The two are complementary not contradictory if approached in the right spirit. It indicates the political maturity of the BNP that we are able to integrate both tendencies and get them working as part of a team with a common goal.

Second, instead of being tempted to self-censor or fundamentally abandon our message to suit an Establishment agenda, we must recognise that we are involved in a psychological war. We are fortunate that advances in technology have (to a degree) levelled the playing field. It is now possible to communicate to mass audiences outside of the Establishment media. Cheap personal computers, software for media production, digital photography and recording equipment are within the budget of many individuals (let alone organisations). There is now a low financial barrier to entry and we have moved from a few-to-many to a many-to-many communication model - thanks to the Internet.

Past problems in challenging the Establishment of cost and distribution have technological solutions now. There are two

examples which appear particularly worth following at present, one from the very heart of the most important Establishment political organisation in the Western world and one from the radical 'Left':

SPECIAL INTEREST BLOGGERS

The Establishment example is provided by the American Republican Party. A key factor in George Bush's Presidential victory was the behind-the-scenes creation of a network of apparently independent blogs. Note that these were not openly political, in fact their writers - although Republican party staff - went out of their way to present the blogs as written by ordinary citizens. Each one highlighted a certain special interest group, with one for fly-fishermen, one for classic car restorers, one for mountain climbers, one for gun enthusiasts, one for supporters of a certain conservation project, etc, etc.

Each one was linked to several others, with the whole thing resembling a net once a member of the public was caught at one point they would tend to go surfing from one link to another, becoming more and more enmeshed in the process. As the election approached, each one of the bloggers would, in among their usual special interest twitterings, throw in

snippets of political thought and, in the end, explain to their non-political cyber-friends why they had decided that Bush was the right choice for America.

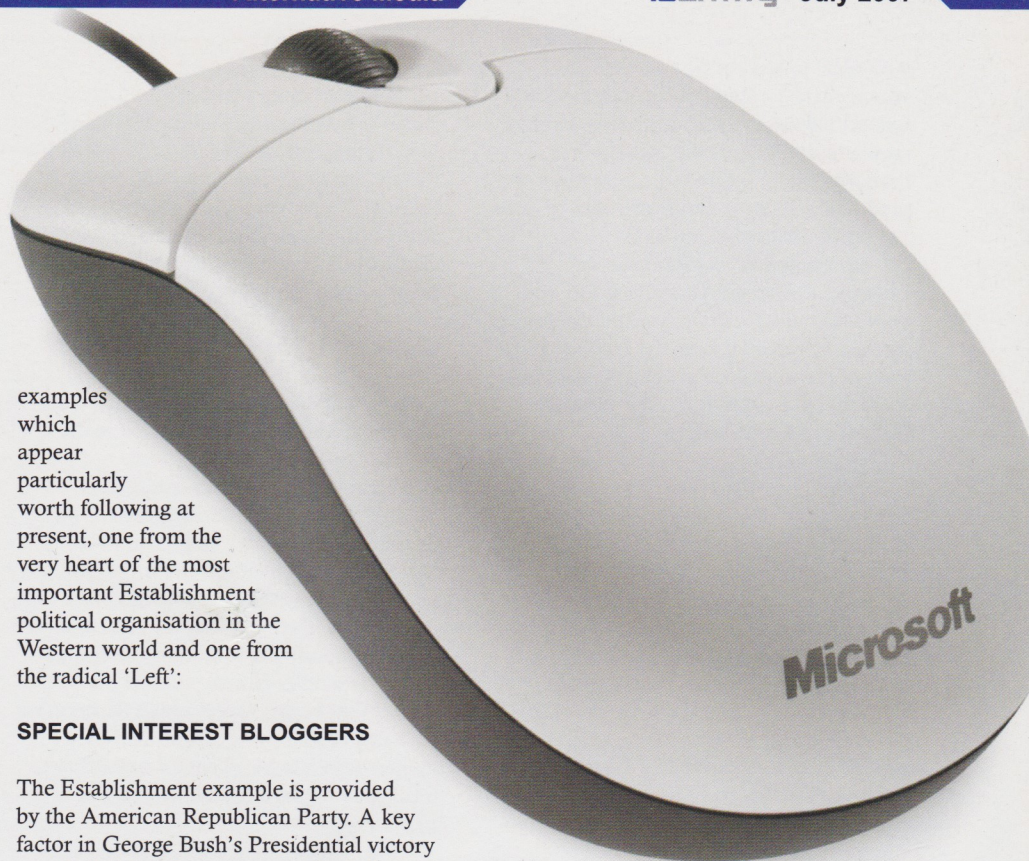
Such apparently independent grass-roots validation is many times more effective than expensive advertising campaigns, and repeated over and over again across the whole blog network, the impact made all the difference. The Republican blog network literally won the election.

Labour and the Tories have of course picked up on the importance of blogging although, in their typically incompetent fashion, they seem to have missed the point. Labour in particular have got most of their Ministers and MPs happily blogging away - as if the public will be in the least interested in or swayed by the self-congratulatory ramblings of a horde of political pygmies.

The opportunity to do it right is, however, out there for us. Not, I repeat, not by launching a batch of 'local BNP blogs', rehashing and diluting our central Internet presence and making it inevitable that sooner or later someone will get caught out saying something absolutely bonkers.

But an informal network of ostensibly non-political, special interest blogs, all dripping the acceptability and growing support of the BNP into their own small circles, would add up to a significant reach - a grass-roots alternative media all the more effective for being amorphous and intangible.

The example from the radical left is that of Indymedia. This was created in Seattle in November 1999 during the World Trade Organisation protests. It had two elements:



a physical media centre and a website which anyone could publish comment on, upload video and audio segments and add commentary. Indymedia collectives branched out to create radio stations, video production groups, and newsletters - a wide variety of alternative media.

Let's take Internet Radio as an example. Indymedia Radio London produces radio programmes and the shows are also streamed live on the Internet at the time of transmission (see <http://www.resonancefm.com/audio.htm>). The shows are recorded and archived.

To provide content and meet a deadline each week is no easy task. It requires commitment. Yet tools are available for the committed and many are open source and free. You can use audio editors like Audacity (see: <http://audacity.sourceforge.net/>) and streamers like MuSe (see: <http://directory.fsf.org/audio/mp3/MuSEstreamer.html>). There is even a variety of training available free on the Internet (see for example: <http://www.adbi.Org/cdromreview/2005/06/01/1090.interview.techniques.radio>). Maybe you will not use these (I'm biased to open source for ideological reasons!) but the tools are out there.

It's also important to note that whilst we, as political activists, might be fascinated by news and current affairs programmes it might be more effective to reach others through news broadcasts interspersed

within music programming.

A further huge advantage of Internet Radio is that successful entry into this field would enable us to develop skills which will transfer when we move into scheduled Internet TV, for example learning disciplines in creating content and meeting deadlines. We can use it as a training ground - play with it and experiment.

VANGUARD PARTY

Don't get me wrong. All this is hard work. The BNP is very heavily involved in the normal work of a political party, canvassing, elections, and community politics. To some the development of an alternative media may be seen as over-ambitious, even dreamlike. Yet the 'Left' has shown (albeit on a small scale) that such can be built. Furthermore, the facts that our website is many times more popular than that of any other British political party, and that BNPTv is also streets ahead of anything currently done by any of our rivals, are in themselves a double proof of our ability to be in the vanguard of the political use of new technologies.

Take a look, for example, at the huge strides made recently by BNPTv with the weekly Tyler Report. Take a listen to the outstanding quality of Great White Records' first totally in-house music CD production, *West Wind*.

To move on from these stepping stones to even further advances such as Internet radio is bound to take effort, intelligence and an ability to 'think outside the box'. We will have to overcome new technical challenges. To produce enough material we may well need to try to involve other groups - those involved in promoting aspects of English culture, for example. New structures for co-operative ownership and control will have to be found in order to best apply all available resources. We may also have to work alongside others with somewhat different perspectives and this may require new skills of negotiation and diplomacy. A big challenge for all those involved.

The prize, however, is worth the game. We want a fair hearing with the public - an opportunity to state our case. With the old multi-cult orthodoxy in total disarray, and economic stormclouds building higher and higher, there has never been a more promising time for us to benefit from new ways in which to reach out to ever-growing numbers of people. Our own alternative media promoting or even simply fairly reporting our positions will 'bolt on' to our existing Internet presence to further balance the bias of the Establishment media. Many will have their minds opened and will see that the BNP offers hope to all those who are disenfranchised, alienated and estranged from the present corrupt order.

Paying The Price Of The US 'Special Relationship'

» Graham Thomas argues that the British/American 'Special Relationship' has done nothing for British interests

As the clocks struck midnight to ring out the old year of 2006 and ring in 2007, the sum of £42.4 million was silently transferred from the Bank of England to the United States Federal Reserve Bank. A transaction that said far more about the reality of our so-called "special relationship" with the USA than all Tony Blair's sucking up to George Bush and even than the British blood Blair has sent to be spilled for America in faraway places of little or no interest or value to our nation and people.

For that payment was the last one due on a loan the United States made to us 50 years ago. A loan they have exacted payment from in full, whilst British politicians prated of our "friendship" with them in the years since.

In 1946, Britain had bankrupted herself fighting the Second World War. A war the outcome of which benefited the USA far more than us, and which we had fought alone for two years while America sat on the sidelines selling profitably - to both sides on occasions - and only coming in when the US itself was attacked. Whilst we were fighting and dying, our soldiers slain, our cities blitzed, the Americans safe from harm behind 3,000 miles of ocean - gave us nothing. They did *lend* us the wherewithal to keep fighting on their behalf and in their interests. On a deal called

Lend-Lease, whereby we were given usually sub-standard and surplus war materiel in return for leasing the Yanks useful British bases around the world. But when the war was won, the US immediately pulled the plug on Lend-Lease.

Britain was left in ruins, blitzed, battered and bankrupt. America was unharmed, richer and more powerful than ever before. Understandably but naively, the British Government felt that the USA owed us some support for bearing the brunt of our common battle in the West, as the USSR had in the East. The economist John Maynard Keynes was sent by Prime Minister Clement Attlee to Washington to request rebuilding aid of \$5 billion.

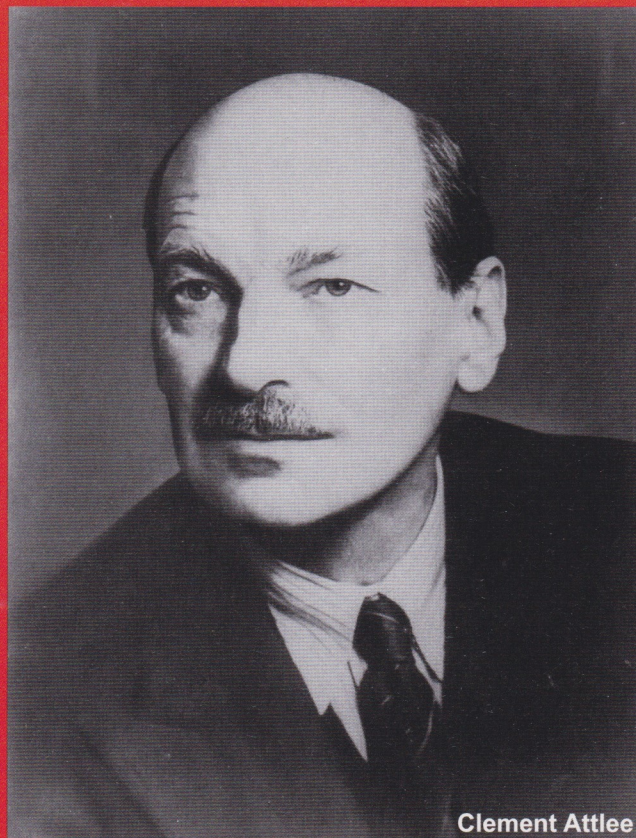
THE U.S. 'SHYLOCK'

To official British astonishment, the Americans contemptuously refused to help their supposed "special relationship" ally. They would, however, offer us a loan of \$3.75 billion at the then steep interest of 2%, repayable over 50 years (we grovelled during later economic crises and got a 10-year extension from the Washington moneylender). Britain had no alternative but to accept, or see our children starve in the ruins of our cities. British Foreign Secretary Ernie Bevin talked bitterly of the US "Shylock". Keynes died a broken man soon after.

The Americans then used this loan to force Britain to make the pound freely convertible on the foreign exchange markets. They knew that this would cause a sterling and balance of payments crisis as speculators rushed to convert pounds into dollars, thus destroying the pound and enthroning the Almighty Dollar as the main global currency, which it remains today. In the process it also wrecked the economic and rebuilding plans of the Attlee Government, which some consider to be the last decent one Britain has had to date. That they implemented the National Health Service regardless of American sabotage is a tribute to their courage and vision.

None of this should have come as any surprise though. The USA made no secret, during and after the War, that their war aims included destroying not just the Nazis and Japanese but the British Empire. It wasn't just Berlin but also Washington that dreamed of global hegemony. Only the Soviet Union frustrated this for a while, until the American tide washed over them too.

What happened next should therefore have been no surprise either. The fact that America which had refused to give money for reconstruction to its World War Two ally Britain soon afterwards gave vast sums for the same purpose to its World War Two enemies Germany and Japan. The betrayal of Suez, in 1956, when the US deliberately sabotaged Anglo-French resistance to that Muslim resurgence which, not being nipped in the bud, was



Clement Attlee

to reward America fittingly on September 11th 2001 for its earlier help. This was followed by the browbeating of a Tory Government in the late 1950s to scrap Britain's independent nuclear deterrent in favour of what we have had since - American bombs in American missiles in British submarines under, ultimately, American control.

Nor should we damn the Yanks for all of this. As our former Ambassador to Washington, Sir Christopher Meyer, wrote the day we gave the Americans the last ounce of their pound of flesh: "sentiment will not trump what the Americans deem to be in their national interest... It is no law of nature that the American national interest will automatically coincide with that of the UK". There is, as Sir Christopher said, nothing wrong with American Governments pursuing their national interest. What is wrong, and has been wrong for the last half-century culminating in the egregious Blair, is British Governments not pursuing ours, if necessary in despite of the Americans as they have pursued theirs in despite of us.

As Sir Christopher put it "What is required today, more than ever in a confusing age of globalisation, interdependence and transnational issues, is a renaissance of the idea of national interest: the skill to define it sensibly and pragmatically; and a tough-minded realism about how we pursue it with friends and adversaries alike. How else will we survive and prosper when the nations that will define our children's world (the US, China, Japan, India, Russia) pursue single-mindedly their own national interest?"

Or as the great Victorian Foreign Secretary Palmerston put it "We have no eternal allies and no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual and those interests it is our duty to follow".

The sordid story that ended with the year 2006 proves once again that American Governments put America first. There is nothing wrong with that. What is wrong is that, from 1951 to the present day, successive British Governments have also put America first. For which we have got and will get not an ounce of practical gratitude from the Americans contrary to their national interests. Nor should we expect to. What we need, and what the British National Party alone offers, is a British Government that will put Britain first.

The US federal reserve



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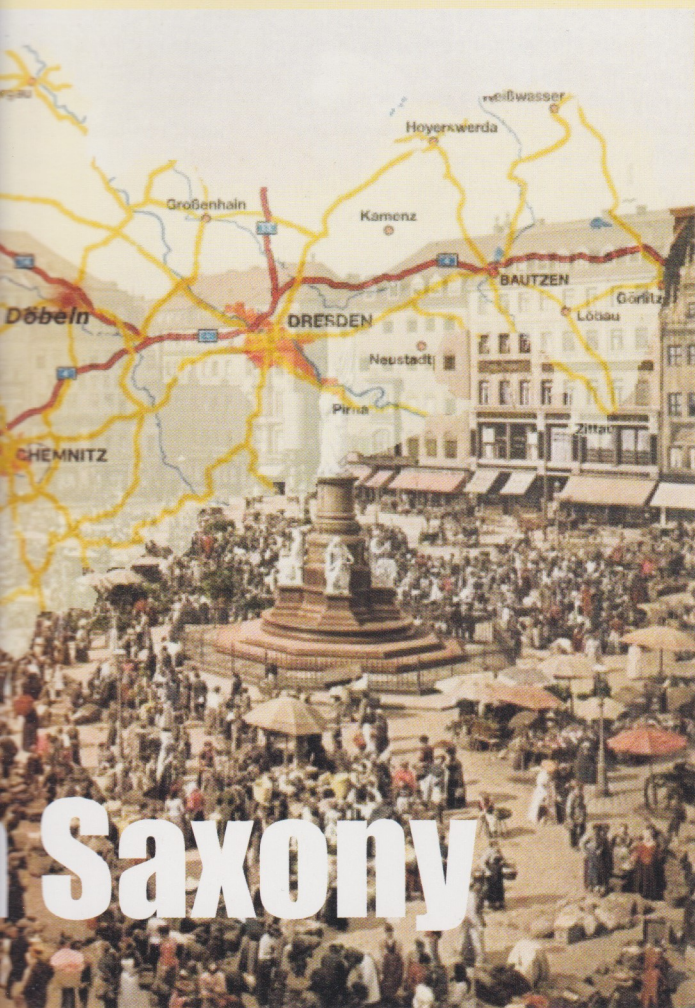
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Saxony

» BNP Councillor Chris Beverley reports on his visit to the European Youth Congress held in Germany in February

communal dining area, youth hostel-style sleeping quarters, and a most welcoming function room/clubhouse with a well-stocked bar. The place even has its own forklift truck, an apparently recent acquisition and obvious source of pride to the workers at the unit! DS-Verlag is a truly impressive operation and one that we wish to emulate. A major step towards this aim was achieved when Excalibur moved into a proper industrial warehouse, and a number of useful ideas were discussed in Germany that can be translated into action back home.

I spent the evening in the clubhouse meeting various representatives of the other European groups. To my surprise I realised that I had never actually met any Swiss, Austrian or Rumanian comrades before this night. As well as these there were assorted Swedes, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, and Dutch nationalists present. Tired after a very long day of travelling, and mindful of the wish to avoid being a waste of space whilst delivering my speech the next day, I managed to get to bed at a semi-civilised hour.

The next morning we learned that the local police, loyal successors to the hated STASI that they are, had threatened the owner of the premises where the event was to be held, causing him to pull out at the last minute. No alternative venue was available. After a whole succession of venues had accepted the booking and then pulled out under similar circumstances, this had literally been the very last possible meeting place. This incident sums up rather well the political situation in modern Germany, a state that laughably claims to be the freest ever to have existed on German soil.

NATIONALISTS DON'T GIVE UP

Yet nationalists do not give up and go home the moment the state resorts to nasty tricks, and all was not lost. The decision was taken to hold the event in an improvised fashion at the previously mentioned premises of the *DS Verlag*. Because the new meeting place had to be prepared, the congress was postponed until the evening, and the day was spent sightseeing in nearby Dresden. This was a welcome surprise to most of us foreigners, for we had all assumed that there would be no time allocated to visit the beautiful city that was once labelled the 'Florence of the Elbe'. We had a guided tour of the city and our guide was actually a local NPD city councillor. It was pleasing to see that a large number of the beautiful historic buildings around the world-



Some of the young nationalist delegates from all over Europe